Weather
Overcast, improving. The maximum temperature yesterday was 50 and the minimum 39.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 52.2 and 43.5.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Emp. of Asia, April 2.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Nankin, Mar. 31.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Dunera, Apr. 9.
FROM America and Europe Str. Emp. of Russia, today, a.m.

NO. 2956 VOL 1X. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges on China" 辛酉年二月十八日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1921 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

MARK SET HERE IN FAMINE DRIVE NOT YET REACHED

Shanghai, With Five Days To Go, Far Away From Goal

PEKING RECORDS $850,000

Local Merchants Offer $90,000 In Lieu Of Surtax Assessment

Shanghai, complacent, self-satisfied as ever, has failed to strike its quota in the Famine Relief Drive inaugurated two weeks ago.

Aiming at the figure of $1,000,000 the town began the campaign with the expressed determination of setting a record in the effort to raise funds for the alleviation of the sufferings of the dying thousands in the famine stricken provinces. A relief drive committee was organised, laid out a scheme of activity and went to work. The drive was arranged to have ended a week ago, but at that time the amount collected was so far below the figure which it was planned to eclipse that the committee determined to continue its activities until the end of March.

The Famine Tag Day of March 19 was supposed to end the drive demonstration. It turned out to be the most efficient money raising item on the program, some $25,000 being collected by Shanghai Chinese students and Boy Scouts, but it was practically the only feature of the plan which did come up to expectations in the schedule of fund raising mapped out by the officials in charge.

MERCHANTS HOLD ALOOF

The Chinese merchant community, on which great reliance was placed, has been holding aloof, for the reason—so it has been stated—that the famine customs surtax is not an equitable method of assessment. The merchants declare that they are ready to do their utmost to relieve the suffering of their kinsmen in the North—but they will not submit to the collection of a tax which they are in no way satisfied will

(Continued on Page 4)

America Gives Over Six Million For Famine Relief

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Peking, March 24.—A total of $3,200,000 gold, or over $6,400,000 in local currency, has been sent to China by Americans for famine relief. Of this amount, $1,000,000 gold has been contributed by the American Red Cross, an organisation always engaged in relief all over the world, wherever the need is most urgent. Its funds come from annual membership dues at the rate of one gold dollar per person and the membership is now over ten million persons.

The remaining $2,200,000 gold was sent over by the American Committee of which Thomas W. Lamont is Chairman, which has been soliciting from Americans special contributions for the relief of China's famine stricken districts. This amount has been divided by the local American Advisory Committee to working committees in all the famine districts.

At a meeting of the American Advisory Committee held on Thursday, March 17, a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. H. C. Every, Mr. Roger S. Greene, and Reverend George L. Davis, was appointed to give special attention to the famine relief work of the working committees in the several provinces, as an aid to the Advisory Committee in allocating the American funds.

Chinese Doctor Dies In Fighting Plague In Famine District

Dr. Yu Shu-fung, of the Ministry of Interior, died at Sanyuan on Thursday while doing relief work among the plague victims.

Dr. Yu served with the Anti-Plague Commission fighting the famine in Shantung Province. He went to Sanyuan with five associates who all have been quarantined on account of the contamination.

Death Takes World Famous Churchman

Cardinal Gibbons

PROPOSES BIG CONFERENCE ON NAVY REDUCTION

British M. P. Would Invite U.S. And Japan To Send Delegates

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 24.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Percy Hurd, Coalition Unionist, asked the Prime Minister to consider the desirability of inviting the Governments of the United States and Japan to send special representatives to London in June in order that the problem of naval armaments might be considered at a friendly conference on the lines of President Harding's inaugural speech and Lord Lee's recent declaration, with the advantage of the presence of Ministers of the Dominions and India in London.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Frederick Hall, Unionist, asked what steps had been taken to arrange for a discussion of naval programs between representatives of Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that any statement on this important question now would be premature.

(*U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter*)

Camden, Delaware, March 23.—Speeches against disarmament were delivered at a luncheon following the launching at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation's yard here of the super-dreadnought Colorado.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt said, "There are people saying the country should disarm. Some are perfectly sincere pacifists, and some are perfectly sincere fools. Both say the same thing."

The Assistant Secretary added "We want our navy always to be capable of going into action, and we want the completion of the present program."

Senator Nicholson said, "I do not care about England's and Japan's program. I want an adequate navy. I have no patience with feeble minded people who talk of disarmament."

New York, March 24.—Details have been published in London, according to advices received here, of an entirely new type of seaplane, two of which are being built for the British Air Ministry. It is claimed that these machines will be able both to fly or to cruise as a warship.

Their construction is said to be stronger than that of any seagoing craft yet built, with the result that they will be able to ride the roughest waves and will be capable of joining naval maneuvers without a parent vessel.

Each seaplane will have a crew of eleven, emplacements for five machine guns, and cruising range of 1,500 miles.

BOMB KILLED 17

(*Reuter's Service*)

Milan, March 24.—The casualties in the Diana theater outrage are now given as 17 killed and 93 injured. It is believed that the bomb which blew up the theater was carried in a portmanteau to the emergency door.

EMPRESS IS DUE THIS MORNING; COLOMBIA SAILS

C.P.O.S. Liner Arrives Today; Pacific Mailer Off For U.S. At Noon

The Pacific Mail steamer, Colombia, which arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday afternoon, will sail from the China Merchants' Central Wharf for San Francisco by way of Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu at 12:30 p.m. today. Included on its passenger list are Mrs. Edna Lee Booker, Miss A. S. Mayhew, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hoffman, Mrs. D. W. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Atkinson, Misses Barbara and Virginia Atkinson, and Mr. A. S. Allan. Among those bound for Japan ports are Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Laval, Mr. J. A. Hallam, F. F. Fairman, D. McDonald, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fowler.

Arrivals from Hongkong and Shanghai on the Colombia included Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bolton, Miss E. K. DeVault, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Drennon, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Haile, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Rader, and Mrs. G. C. Reis.

The C.P.O.S. liner, Empress of Russia, was due off Woosung early in the morning and the tender with inbound passengers is expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 9:30 o'clock this morning. The Empress of Russia sails for Manila and Hongkong at noon today, the tender with outgoing passengers and baggage departing at 8:30 a.m.

Among those who sailed for Vancouver yesterday on the C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan were Mrs. T. H. U. Aldridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Brownwell, E. G. Barnes, J. W. Campbell, A. J. Daniels, B. H. Gaither, Mrs. E. Marsden, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Maddock, T. H. Sheridan, and O. G. Steen.

GOLD STOLEN ON EMPRESS

A shipment of gold bullion, valued at Pesos 22,000, shipped to the United States on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia by the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company early last month, was stolen from the registered mail sacks aboard ship, says the Manila Times.

The Empress of Russia left Manila Feb. 4, with the consignment, which was shipped through the Asia Banking Corporation. She carried 1,500 sacks of mail. The registered pouches containing the bullion was kept in a room, the key of which was held by one of the ship's officers.

The room was entered, five sacks slashed open, and three sacks of gold were rifled, according to the Manila newspaper.

Oil Restrictions Will Be Removed

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, March 23.—The French Government propose shortly to introduce a bill in Parliament removing all Governmental restrictions from the petroleum trade, except a purely nominal Governmental control of imports exceeding 10 tons.

DEATH ENDS CAREER OF CARDINAL GIBBONS

Famous Churchman Passes Away At Home In Baltimore

LEADER IN U.S.

Long Known As One Of The Nation's Foremost Public Men

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, March 24.—The death is announced of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore and Roman Catholic Primate of the United States.

James Cardinal Gibbons, the grand old man of American Catholicism, was undoubtedly one of the best-beloved prelates of modern times. Though a prince of the church, he never lost the simple, fatherly devotion of a parish priest; though a holder of one of the highest honors within the gift of the Roman hierarchy, he never showed by word or deed a narrow attitude toward any other faith. A statesman in the highest sense of the word, he helped to shape national public opinion in the way that pointed to the betterment of American life. He never tried to force his views upon the attention of the country, yet in such esteem was his judgment held that the leading publications of America asked his opinion on every important problem which has confronted the nation during the past thirty years. His utterances were given conspicuous notice in practically all the newspapers of the country, and had no mean influence in guiding the views even of those who were loyal to other faiths.

ABOVE PREJUDICE

The most distinguishing feature of the great prelate's personality was his ability to look above personal prejudice and beyond the confines of time—to see every question in its relation to history and to the great building forces of the world, in a setting where the passions of the moment could have no place. Cardinal Gibbons was in the present time, but not of it. Living in thought in the gray reaches of eternity, he became detached from the age in which he moved and was privileged to view the world from the high spiritual hill-tops known by but few statesmen and by no politicians. Even those of widely differing religious views recognised this quality in the man and showed no resentment when his opinion was asked by presidents, senators, and Supreme Court Justices. The Cardinal was on terms of close friendship with every president who sat in the White House during the past three decades, and men of such opposed personalities as Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson admired him equally.

Besides his distinctions as priest and counsellor, Cardinal Gibbons was a writer with power in his pen and a way of clarifying a subject that won countless adherents to his views. Those who list the "Best Sellers" of America usually forget a book with a sales list amounting to ten million copies, the "Faith of Our Fathers," written by the churchman to explain in clear and simple terms the doctrines of Roman Catholicism. "Our Christian Heritage," "The Ambassador of Christ," and "A Retrospect of Fifty Years" are among his other notable works. The famous prelate also deserves a high place among American educators, for the Catholic University of America was the materialisation of his desires and he was elected chancellor after its founding in 1884.

WAS 86 YEARS OLD

Born in Baltimore eighty-six years ago, the eminent churchman received his early education in Ireland and returned later to America to enter St. Charles College. On completing his academic course, he enrolled at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, to undergo preparation for the priesthood. After his ordination in 1861, he spent a short time organising missions in Baltimore and was then made secretary to Archbishop Martin J. Spaulding. The young priest's ability received signal recognition by his consecration as bishop only seven years after his ordination. It was during the four years spent in the new Vicariate Apostolic of North Carolina that he wrote the famous "Faith of Our Fathers" for use in his mission. The book has run through forty editions in America and seventy in England, arousing widespread interest and occasion-

(Continued on Page 3)

JAP ARMY TO QUIT ISLAND 'SOON,' SAYS STATEMENT

Military Rule Exists "In Name Only" Tokio Asserts

YAP "WORTHLESS"

"Occupation Unduly Emphasised" Declares Foreign Office

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, March 24.—The following statement has been issued by the Japanese Foreign Office:

"The maintenance of peace in the Orient and the safeguarding of commerce and navigation in the Pacific were Japan's purpose in destroying the German fleet and occupying the former German islands.

"In conformity with Allied administrative methods in occupied teritories, Japan introduced military administration and established garrisons in the principal islands but the administration as military only in name, for experienced civilians are performing the actual executive work, without interference from the military and are devoting their efforts toward the development of peace and the welfare of the natives. This has been unanimously recognised by all visitors to the islands.

"In accordance with the Supreme Council's resolution of 1919 and the terms of the mandate fixed by the League of Nations Council in December last, Japan is now preparing a suitable administrative organ whose object will be to promote the moral and material happiness and the social progress of the inhabitants. The military administration will shortly be abolished.

"Recent rumors of the construction of fortifications on the islands and of Japanese naval activity there are entirely unfounded. It is very regrettable that newspapers should publish such fabrications.

NO FORTIFICATIONS

"There is apparently a tendency to exaggerate the economic and strategic value of the islands and to attach undue importance to Japan's occupation of them but their total area is less than that of the state of Rhode Island. Economically the islands are scarcely worth mentioning, while strategically they are unimportant because Japan, true to the spirit of mandatory rule, has disavowed all intention to establish military or naval bases or fortifications.

"Yap is one third the area of Guam, its harbor will barely accommodate three small steamers. Except for the cable facilities Yap is worthless, barren soil in mid-ocean. It might as well be said that America secured control of the Atlantic through her purchase of the Virgin islands as that Japan has staked out an area of 4,000,000 square miles from Kamchatka to the South Pacific through the mandated islands.

"There have been certain changes of administrative posts due to climatic and communication considerations, but rumors of strategic preparations are groundless.

"Foreign firms are actually doing business with the islands and American missionaries are freely working there, despite reports of Japan's interference with or prohibition of such activities, which reports are pure fabrications.

Circulation of The China Press

Advertisers whose monthly account with THE CHINA PRESS exceeds $100 may, on application to the Advertising Manager, inspect the Circulation Book, if they so desire, on the understanding that the same request be made by them to other local newspapers.

Ex-President Calls Vacation A Second Honeymoon

MR. and Mrs. William H. Taft, photographed upon their return from a month's vacation to Bermuda, which Mr. Taft chose to call his second honeymoon. Mr. Taft declined to comment on political matters.

Chang Tso-lin, With Heavy Guards, Goes To Paoting; Plans For Coup Complete

Chang Tso-lin, the Fengtien Tuchun, arrived in Tientsin on Friday with two divisions of bodyguards, the 27th and 28th divisions, and proceeded immediately to Paotingfu to consult his rival, Tsao Kun.

Business in Peking is at a standstill as all the officials are now devoting their attention to carrying favor from the Mukden Chief. For, whatever may be the truth, Peking believes that Chang Tso-lin has perfected his plans for seizing the capital, and intends to carry off his coup within a very few days.

This according to well-informed Chinese, is Chang's program. It began moving when on March 21, he celebrated his birthday with such an elaborate program as no other military man has seen.

While delegates from the highest executives down to the regimental commanders were in Mukden to offer their congratulations, a military conference was in session with Chang dictating the terms which may cause a political storm in North China.

Newspaper reports indicate that the conference planned to relieve Urga, Kwangsi and Hunan.

That the delegates did discuss these topics cannot be denied, but there were other matters—far more important to Chang than these.

HAS OTHER AMBITIONS

From a leader of the Hunghutse who fought for Japan during the Russo-Japanese War to the Inspector-General of the Three Eastern Provinces, Chang Tso-lin has gathered power and influence, perhaps, more than any other tuchun of the day. But his ambition has not yet been satisfied. Shantung and Honan are apparently his next immediate goals, while the Yangtsze Provinces are due to follow.

China's two courageous generals of the day are under Tsao Kun. Wu Pei-fu has become the idol of the people since his historical victory over the Anfuites. To get rid of Wu is imperative to Chang's success. The spirit of solidarity among the troops of Feng Yu-hsiang is another source of anxiety to Chang. To control Feng therefore is again essential.

Both Wu and Feng and their forces are now in Honan—Wu in Loyang, West Honan, and Feng in Singyangchow, South Honan. Chang Tso-lin wants his own man in Honan. Chao Ti, present Tuchun of this province, is too diplomatic to be of any use to him. Once controlling Kaifeng, Chang can not only cut off Wu and Feng from their supporters, but also one from the other.

SHANTUNG ESSENTIAL

Shantung is important to Chang, of course, because of its railroad facilities. Tien Chungyu, the Tuchun, has shown no favorable inclination towards Chang and Chang is worried. So a change of the Tuchunship in Shantung is another item on Chang's program.

When these two provinces are placed under his thumb, Chang will have no difficulty in controlling the Yangtsze by the appointment of Chang Hsun, his favorite henchman, to be Inspector-General of the three Yangtsze Provinces. Chang Hsun knows this part of China. He knows his men. His troops are loyal. And above all, there is at present no single Tuchun in the valley able to cope with him in a military way.

As to North China, the Metropolitan Area has long been under the influence of the Fengtien troops. In the Capital today, there is not one theater, amusement park or teashop where the "hu-tse" or Ta-ping" refrains from entering and enjoying himself to his heart's content without a ticket.

HUNGHUTSE ALL OVER

One Fengtien brigade is stationed in Machang, where Tuan Chi-jui started his historical march against Chang Hsun in 1917. Another brigade is in Langfang, where Chang Hsun established his base during the same movement; and still another in Chunliangchen, always considered a strategic point since Tientsin became a treaty port. One complete division of Hunghutse is found in Nanyuan where the Aeronautical Department used to keep its planes, school and workshop.

The bodyguards of the Ta Ching Imperial Household, formerly under the command of the 16th division are transferred to the command of Chang Ching-hui, Chang's important lieutenant. Places like Changsingtien, an important Peking outlet along the Kinhan Railway, and other towns are full of these "hu-tse," although there is no official record of them at the Ministry of War.

GETS WAR SUPPLIES

As to war supplies, it is an open secret that large quantities of arms and munitions are being sent to Mukden by Japan. The Italian arms in Tientsin under dispute between Peking and Rome have also mysteriously gone over to the Hunghutse Tuchun.

While the munitions were being held up in Tientsin, Chang negotiated with Peking and agreed to take them over. Peking of course, is helpless. Her protesting voice can not be heard beyond the gates of the Capital.

The fall of Urga, one of the matters for which the Government invited Chang Tso-lin to Peking, really offered Chang the golden opportunity to seize Peking even if it is assumed that Chang did not plot with the Russian reactionaries and the Japanese. The Urga situation placed Chihli on the defensive, while Fengtien can carry out offensive plans at will.

The subsequent fall of Kiachta, Toulin and Udde caused great uneasiness in the Chihli camp, but to Fengtien, it served a very good purpose. It was therefore not at all surprising that Chang Ching-hui, after having been appointed commander-in-chief of the Expeditionary Forces to Urga, first made a trip to Tientsin and then to Mukden to offer his congratulations to Chang Tso-lin. It would have been to Chang's

(Continued on Page 2)

RED REVOLT IN GERMAN CITIES FAST DYING OUT

Police Gradually Getting Upper Hand, Berlin Reports

SILESIA IS QUIET

Economic Commission Certain Teutons Are Able To Pay

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, March 25.—There are indications that the authorities are getting the upper hand of the Communist rebels in Prussian Saxony. At Eisleben the police rejected the overtures of the Communist leader for a cessation of hostilities and eventually succeeded in securing full control of the town, after sharp fighting in which machine guns were used. The police also occupied Hetsedt after a violent conflict, but the Communists, estimated to be 6,000 strong with plenty of arms and ammunition, are in possession of the large nitrogen works of Leuna, near Halle.

Paris, March 25.—The Inter-Allied Commission in Upper Silesia has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, acknowledging the fact that peace and order prevailed to a remarkable degree throughout the holding of the plebiscite but pointing out that certain elements have now allowed themselves to be induced to provoke disorders in various districts. The Commission has accordingly ordered martial law to be proclaimed in Beuthen town and environs, Kattowitz town and environs and the district of Pless, where the agitation is most virulent.

M. Korfanty, Chairman of the Polish Plebiscite Committee, is about to issue an appeal to his fellow-countrymen "to remain calm in the face of German provocations."

PRESS JOYFUL

The Polish press hails with joy the results of the Upper Silesian plebiscite—which shows an absolute Polish majority in the mining district. The newspapers refute the assumption of their German contemporaries that the district cannot be allotted to Poland.

In this connection, the Kurjer Warsawsky, the leading daily of the country, remarks that although the Germans were in a majority in the towns, that does not alter the fact that the general complexion of such regions as Posnania is indisputably Polish. The German numerical majority, the journal asserts, is in fact purely fictitious, being exclusively made up of officials and Germanic elements imported into the country.

London, March 25.—Authoritative quarters in London regard the Communist outbreaks in Germany without apprehension, all apparently being sporadic and not serious.

Paris, March 24.—A French semi-official Note, commenting on the German refusal to pay the 12,000,000,000 gold marks due by May 1 to cover the cost of the Armies of Occupation, says:

CONTINUE PRESSURE

"Such a deliberate violation of the essential clauses of the Peace Treaty cannot but confirm the Allies in their resolution to continue to apply the sanctions until all the questions pending with Germany have been satisfactorily settled."

Paris, March 24.—The reply of the Reparations Commission to the German note refusing to pay the 12,000,000,000 gold marks due by May 1 to cover the cost of the armies of occupation, and rejecting the Allies estimate of German deliveries, points out that the Commission alone is empowered to fix the value of payments.

The Commission further says that in claiming 1,000,000,000 gold marks of the unpaid balance by March 23 it acted on the certainty it had gained that Germany possesses realisable assets sufficient for payment of the amount.

Brussels, March 23 (delayed).—The Belgian Chamber has passed the German Reparations Recovery Bill by 129 votes to 2. There were 17 abstentions.

(*U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter*)

New York, March 24.—Two hundred and seventy thousand prisoners of war of all nationalities have been repatriated from Russia through the good offices of the League of Nations, it is officially announced.

TEACHER SAYS HE WAS TRICKED BY TWO CHINESE

Sought To Help Friends Collect Debt; They Searched For Opium

That he had been "double-crossed" by his two Chinese companions, that he had merely been a party to the impersonation of police officers so as to "give face" to his Chinese friends mission at debt-collecting, was the defense of Winfield W. Woodbury, the American teacher, in the United States Court for China yesterday. Woodbury had been arrested with two Chinese charged with posing as a Municipal policeman, and with illegally searching a Chinese dwelling house at 876 Chekiang road on Wednesday night.

Woodbury was trying to help his new-found Chinese friends, Mr. L. W. Hartigan, his attorney, said. His presence was to "give face," and nothing more. But these two friends, according to the prosecution, immediately upon gaining entrance, on Woodbury's 'face' proceeded to rifle and ransack the premises for opium. They announced that they had come for opium. They said not a word about the $400 which Woodbury believed he was to help, by giving face, toward collecting.

Many witnesses were called, including foreign and Chinese police, and the occupants of the house. The story told was that Woodbury as well as the others had participated in the searching. The wife of the Chinese tennant was the principal witness for the prosecution. She was in the searched room during the whole operation. The sixty dollars which she maintained had been stolen, was found later on one of the Chinese, during the police search at the station. Woodbury explained his possession of his .45 calibre revolver by advising that he understood Shanghai is "a rough place."

The hearing was continued at 1 p.m. until tomorrow at 11:30 a.m.

Indian Duties On Cotton Raised For Revenue Purposes

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 25.—The Secretary of State for India, Mr. E. S. Montagu, today received a deputation of the Lancashire Cotton Trade in connection with the provision in the Indian Budget, passed this week by the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, for an increase from 7½ percent to 12 percent of the advalorem duty on imports, including cotton goods.

Mr. Montagu told the delegation that the increased duty was not aimed at Lancashire but was necessary for revenue purposes. He expressed the opinion that the future fiscal policy of India, based on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission of India, would be protective because India was nearly wholly in favor of protection. Nevertheless, the duties were at present dictated by the sternest financial necessity.

The Secretary of State for India said he hoped that India would demonstrate solidarity with the British Empire, and use her fiscal liberty to take a stand on the system adopted by the Dominions and Great Britain, but it would be a profound mistake of imperial statesmanship to force imperial preference on India.

Mr. Montagu declared that the Imperial Government were determined to give the Government of India the right to consider the interests of India first. The well-being promoted between Great Britain and India by letting India have her own fiscal way would result in greater trade between the two countries, Mr. Montagu considered.

In conclusion the Secretary of State promised to convey the views of the deputation to India, and to see that a statement of the difficulties besetting the Lancashire cotton trade was widely disseminated in India. He hoped that this would have an immediate effect.

London, March 23 (delayed).—Replying to a question by Sir William Joynson-Hicks in the House of Commons today, Mr. Montagu (Secretary for India) stated that, on his recommendation, the Prime Minister had decided to submit the military requirements of India to a subcommittee of the Committee of Imperial Defence. Pending the decision of this committee, the Indian Army would not be further reduced.

CUNNINGHAM RETURNS

United States Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham and Carl L. Seitz returned to Shanghai last night, coming from Woosung by special tender from the Empress of Russia, which arrived from Vancouver shortly after midnight. Dr. N. L. Downs also arrived from America.

Mr. Seitz comes from Washington where he has been working in the interests of the new incorporation bill for American firms in China. He represented the American Chamber of Commerce here. Mr. Cunningham and Dr. Downs are returning from vacation.

The charge sheet stated that Daung Tah-loh, classified as a blacksmith, had feloniously entered premises at 568 Nanking Road and had, still more feloniously, extracted therefrom an electric meter, property of the Municipality.

In support thereto, appeared Ong Dai, carpenter engaged in repair work upon the building mentioned, who reported to the Magistrate and Assessor that he had seen Daung sneak into the house. When the meter was discovered missing he suspected Daung immediately and shortly thereafter the Chinese detective entrusted with this clew, ran down the worthy smith, ransacked his repair basket and rooted the meter out from beneath a fresco of horseshoes and other plausible camouflage.

Daung told the Court that the accusation against him had grown out of a misconstruction of circumstances the significance of which he would undertake to make clear, setting things to rights. While walking along the street, he said, he had met a man who invited him into this place and paradoxically requested him to sleep there and sort of keep an eye on things. Daung said he acceded to the request and was actively engaged in fulfilling the first half of it when the meter fell off the wall and came clattering down next to his bed. Bethinking himself of his host's injunction about looking after the property, he placed the meter in his basket and was taking it away home for safe keeping when the police became meddlesome.

The Court listened to Daung's explanation with every evidence of interest and then arranged for a six weeks' stay in lodgings where there is practically nothing to face off the wall.

WAUNG IS PERPLEXED

Madame Woo Lok-sz was proceeding along the Fokien Road the other day, resplendent in her afternoon frock and wearing her holiday ornaments, when she felt a twitch at her coiffure and reached up to find that one of her pearl studed hairpins was gone. Turning round she saw a man loping down the street, so she lifted the war-whoop and took up the trail. A Sikh Constable caught the yodel and, seeing the fleeting Chinaman, gave chase. The pursuit ran through half a dozen alleyways—so the Sikh told the Mixed Court Magistrate next day—and wound up with the policeman straddling Waung Ah-loong and extracting the hairpin from his fist.

"It's a consarned (or such-and-such) libel," protested Waung. "I was in a watch shop buying a timepiece when I thought I heard a police whistle blow. So I went outside and I saw a man running and I thought to myself, there must be a fire somewhere, and I followed him and the first thing I knew there was a policeman sitting across my neck and he said I'd stolen a gold ornament that he said he'd taken out of my hand. That's all I know about it. I must have grabbed the hairpin when I fell."

Waung has six months to ransack his memory for other theories.

DZUNG REGISTERS PROTEST

It is against the local regulations for a mafoo to slumber on the box. Therefore, when the Chinese Police Constable allocated to the corner of Ningpo and Kiangse Roads had his meditations disrupted by a series of distracting snores, he went over and aroused Dzung Ah-yoong and took him to the station.

"I wasn't asleep," Dzung told the Magistrate. "It must have been the small mafoo. I've got a pair of sore eyes, as your honor will see if he looks closely, and the C. P. C. coming up thought that because I had my eyes closed and was groaning I was dead to the world."

Dzung offered to bring in all his family to prove that he had been having trouble with his optics but the Court told him that it wouldn't be necessary and that if he would pay the clerk $1 as he went out the incident would be considered closed.

Troops In Hupeh To Be Disbanded

(Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS)

Hankow, March 22.—An official notice has been published by Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan announcing that plans have been perfected to disband the superfluous troops of Hupeh. All those who volunteer to be disbanded from the ranks will be paid a special allowance of one month's pay.

The notice says in part: "Since the resumption of civil strife, the government treasuries have all been exhausted, and the government has been almost in a hopeless financial state. Now that internal union is nearly in sight and internal warfare has been stopped, it is high time to promote industries and to allow the country to recuperate slowly. Hence the disbandment of troops."

Britain In Dark On Russ-Afghan Pact, Says Lytton

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 24.—Lord Lytton, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, announced in the House of Lords today that the British Government had no official information of the terms of the Russo-Afghan treaty, the signature of which was announced by the Moscow wireless on March 3, but the Government did not intend to enter into an Anglo-Afghan treaty until the terms of the Russo-Afghan treaty had been revealed.

Lord Lytton declared that the Russo-Afghan treaty was an acid test of the willingness of the Bolshevist government to carry out the conditions of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement.

No Record Of Old U.S. Debt To France

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, March 24.—Renewed allegations in the French Senate that the United States owes France money have provoked the statement from Secretary of the Treasury, A. W. Mellon, that the Treasury records have been searched and that there is no trace of evidence of unpaid obligations.

COMMISSION NAMED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, March 26.—The Governor has appointed a Commission of Enquiry into the Industrial employment of children, with Mr. S. B. C. Ross, the Postmaster-General as Chairman.

Chang Tso-lin, Goes To Paoting, Guarded

(Continued from Page 1)

disadvantage for Chang Ching-hui to proceed to Urga.

STRANGE MOVE

Another strange move on the part of Chang Tso-lin is the sudden recommendation by him of Generals Wu Pei-fu and Feng Yu-hsiang to head the expedition to Urga. Having completed his plans for a coup, Chang now makes this recommendation. If Wu and Feng agree, they will be cut away from their supplies and reinforcements. If they do not, they will be accused of disloyalty.

Wu and Feng, it is reported, have definitely refused to go to Urga for the present, in spite of the fact that both of them offered to proceed there at the early stages of the conflict. The action of Wu and Feng is probably taken under instructions of Tsao Kun, because with the Fengtien troops on three sides of his sphere of influence, Tsao, also an ambitious man, is not likely to allow his crack lieutenants to forsake him at this moment.

Canton Proposes Exhibition Hall

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, March 24.—The new chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Canton, in the course of his inaugural address, proposed the opening of an exhibition hall for the display of native products, the establishment of a bank of Labor and Commerce and the issue of a trade and labor bulletin for Kwantung.

Consumers' Strike Blamed For Slump In World's Trade

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 25.—According to a detailed statement of the present trade situation issued by the National Employers' Federation, a consumers strike, which is defined as "a curious, world-wide psychological movement which suddenly induced millions of people in all countries, largely unconsciously, to refrain from buying until they could buy cheaper," is held largely responsible for the present slump, although the European inflation of currency and inability to export on account of low production are not overlooked.

The report expresses the opinion that the cost of living will be reduced to 60 percent above the pre-war level by the end of the year.

DR. LU VISITS SCHOOL

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 23.—Mr. Chen Lu, Chinese Minister to France, after attending the Lyons Fair, paid a visit to the great steel works and foundries at St. Chamond, (near St. Etienne), where some 50 young Chinese mechanical engineers are now being trained.

Wilton, Ex-Consul At Hankow Promoted

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 25.—Mr. Ernest Colville Collins Wilton, C.M.G., has been appointed British Minister to Esthonia and Latvia.

Mr. Wilton is well known in China. He held the post of Consul-General at Hankow when, in 1920, he was appointed British Commissioner for Teschen.

SAMUEL RESIGNS

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 24.—Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart., has resigned from the Board of the Shell Transport and associate companies.

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8 MOW on Ward Road suit able for factory or residence—corner lot.
15 MOW on Gordon Road near Soochow Creek suitable for factory.
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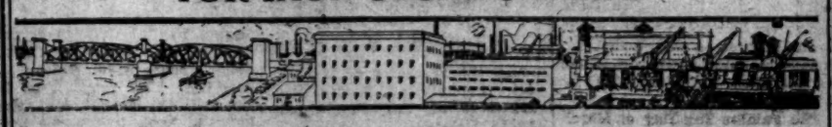

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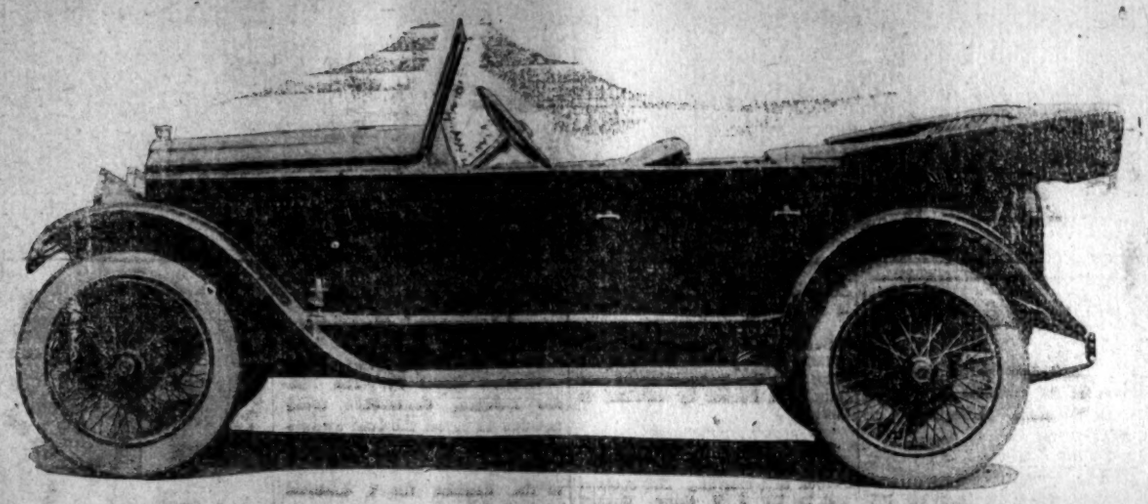

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The tonneau and front compartments are roomy and luxurious, the upholstery being hand-buffed leather. The long wheel base and cantilever springs absorb all the shocks resultant from uneven roads.

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MARK SET HERE IN FAMINE DRIVE NOT YET REACHED

(Continued from Page 1)

reach the people for whom it was intended.

In lieu of this they have offered to subscribe among themselves a sum equivalent to the tax which would accrue during the next year and to turn this over to the famine relief committee. The sending of a special emissary to Shanghai to adjust the matter has resulted in nothing further. And in keeping with this offer the merchants here have already indicated their willingness to give $45,000. The sum of $90,000 is their estimate of the total of the surtax of one year and they state that they are willing to raise this amount if Peking will exempt Shanghai from the assessment. And, if this tax is waived, they say, there is no doubt but that local Chinese will come readily to the front with voluntary subscriptions to the famine fund.

COMMITTEES WORK HARD

Officials of the local drive committee have been worriedly exerting themselves toward the atainment of the goal which they have set, but to date it has been a question of individual endeavor. The various other committees and organisations which have sprung into being since the emergency arose have also been doing their best, and for the most part have met with the same lacksadasical, phlegmatic sort of response. There has been much good work done and a number of encouraging subscriptions have been brought in. But as the great port city of China Shanghai has appeared in a very poor light.

Peking has subscribed over $850,000. Shanghai's actual collections during the drive will hardly notch $100,000—with a million set as the mark for two weeks' solicitation. The town has five days left in which to reach that figure and the organisation here is bending every effort to make the prediction an actuality. It is up to the community to come forward during this week.

Last reports from Peking stated that a total of over $850,000 had been raised there in the drive, including recent gifts from the Ministry of the Interior and the Tsing Hua College, and expressed the belief that the ultimate total will exceed $2,500,000.

Canton has wired that $70,000 has already been raised there, $17,000 of which has been remitted to the Peking Drive Committee.

Reports to the Peking committee indicate that the drive has aroused great enthusiasm in the larger cities throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The estimate of funds raised to date, based of figures reported to Peking from various cities which have joined in the drive is $3,275,000.

Thus far the banks in Peking have received the sum of $343,663.59 and the Salt Gabelle has paid over $500,000. Of this total $840,700 has been paid out to the International Famine Relief Committee.

Woman Is Killed In Armed Robbery

Man Also Is Shot In Raid On Boone Road Dwelling

A Chinese woman was killed and a man seriously wounded in an armed robbery at 670 Boone Road last night when two men entered the place and held up the inmates.

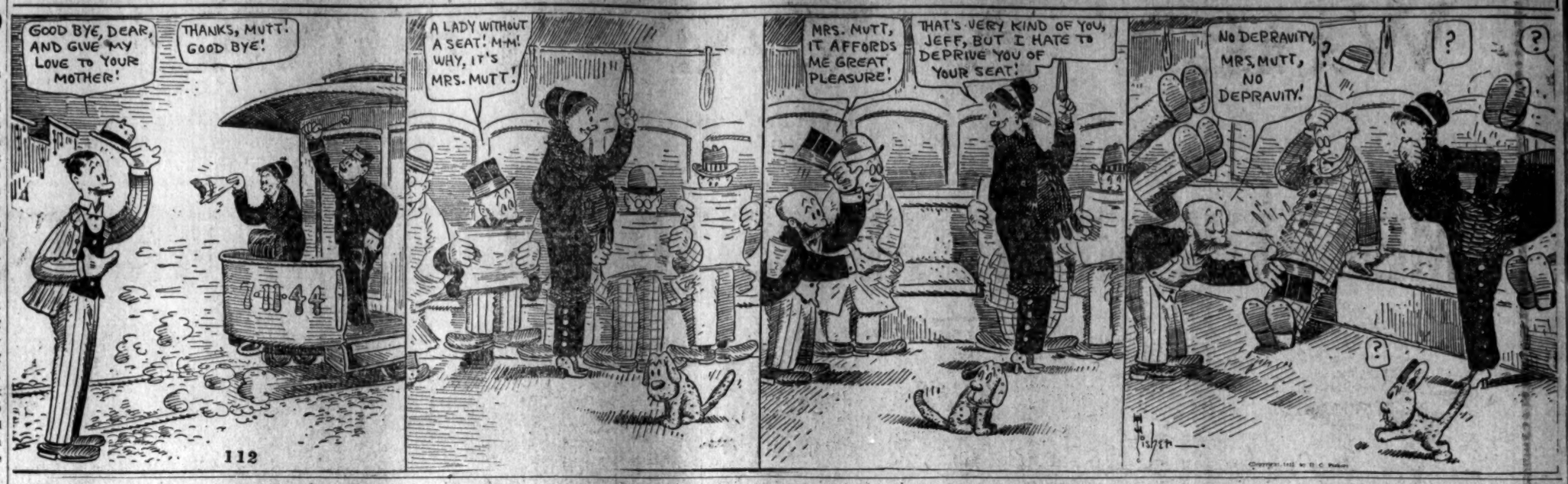
The affair occurred shortly after 7 p.m. One of the robbers entered a room where five or six people were having dinner and demanded the jewelry worn by the women, while a second man with two automatic pistols in his hands kept guard at the door. One of the diners, named Chang Pau-doo sprang at the guard and seized one of the pistols, while the robber discharged the other weapon into his chest. As Chang fell he retained his grasp of the pistol—a .32 calibre Browning—and this is in possesion on the police. The other robber meantime had stripped two pair of bangles from the women and as he retreated toward the door fired a number of shots, one of which struck a woman named Wong Zo-sze below the left eye. The woman died on the way to hospital and the wounded man is said to be in a critical condition at St. Luke's Hospital.

Doughty Accused Of Kidnapping Small

(Reuter's Service)

Toronto, March 24.—John Doughty has been found guilty of stealing bonds to the value of £21,000 from his former employer, the missing millionaire, Ambrose Small. Doughty is now charged with kidnapping Mr. Small.

MUTT & JEFF — Poor Jeff! And He Tried To Be So Polite — By Bud Fisher



News Brevities

The Ministry of Communications denies the report in the Chinese papers that laborers on the Peking-Hankow Railway threaten to strike if their demand for increase of pay is not granted.

• • •

The first issue of The Jewish Communal Recorder edited by Rabbi W. Hirsch, appeared in Shanghai Friday and will be published fortnightly hereafter, its special purpose being to link the Jewish people of Shanghai into closer fellowship and to record happenings of interest to the Jewish community. It contains notices from the three synagogues in the city, announcements from religious organisations, and a children's section offering prizes for essays and ability to give scripture passages. The publication has taken up as its special cause the establishment of a Jewish library for Shanghai.

• • •

On behalf of the Canadian Presbyterian missionaries in Honan, Mrs. D. MacGillivray, 3 Darroch Road, wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for famine relief, two friends, $100. Not Fourteen, $5; S.O.B., $20; Dr. James Woods, Tsingkiangpu, $25; A friend, $25; Gwalior Mission, India, Tls. 235.74, and American Friends, per B. C. Patterson, D. D., $4,431.68, and Miss Frances Boyce, $80.

• • •

The Jewish Girls' Club, recently organised by leading Jewish women of Shanghai, will hold its first dance at the Palace Hotel on April third. Three classes have been formed by the members, the music class being conducted on Mondays and Wednesdays by Mrs. Hoorin, the millinery class on Tuesdays and Thursdays by Mrs. Rotschild, and the shorthand and typewriting class on alternate Thursdays by Miss Fuxman and Miss Levy. The organisation expects to secure permanent quarters in the near future.

• • •

A Purim Play, organised by Abraham • Ezra and Benjamin Nair, will take place in the Jewish School at four o'clock this afternoon. The Purim Festival, which was celebrated yesterday in the three synagogues of Shanghai, commemorates the deliverance of the Hebrews from the plot of Hanam and the execution of the man who attempted to destroy them. As the Jewish people are commanded to present gifts to the poor during this period, a special appeal has been issued by Rabbi W. Hirsch on behalf of the China Famine Fund.

• • •

An election of the President and Committees for the Liengyih Benevolent Association will take place at its premises 1175-1182 Wuchow Road, Hongkew, on April third.

• • •

Eight journalists representing 7 Chinese papers in Hankow left yesterday morning to attend the Conference of Far Eastern Journalists, which will take place in Tokio in April. Prior to the departure of the representatives, many social gatherings took place between Chinese and Japanese newspapermen in Hankow.

• • •

Martial law has been declared along the Peking-Suiyuan Railway in view of the Urga situation. Wang Chen-ping, in command of the 13th division, has been ordered by Tsao Kun, to guard the line.

• • •

The Peking administration has approached Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American Banking Group for a loan under the pretext that the fund was to be used for the relief of Urga. Mr. Stevens has agreed to discuss the matter with the European representatives.

• • •

Two aeroplanes on their way to Mukden in compliance with the order of Chang Tso-lin were burned while in the railway cars. It is suspected that the planes were purposely destroyed in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Fengtien tuchun.

• • •

Dr. J. Q. Dealey of Brown University will speak to the women of the American College Club on Tuesday, March 29. Supper will be served at 6 p.m. to be followed at 7:15 by Dr. Dealey's talk.

The Western Returned Students' Union will hold a tiffin at the Union Club on Friday at noon.

• • •

Mr. Yang Tcheng, former Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, has declined the nomination of the local Overseas Chinese Association to become Minister to Siam.

• • •

The lottery shops in the French Concession, which were ordered to be closed recently, are being removed to Chinese territory. A number of them have already opened on the Boulevard des deux Republiques.

• • •

Chapei residents have demanded the installation of extra hydrants along the streets. It is complained that there is always shortage of water whenever there is a fire in Chapei.

• • •

General Chen Chiung-ming has ordered the prohibition of gambling and the frequenting of sing song girl houses by officials in Canton.

• • •

Easter services will be held aboard the U.S.S. Elcano at 10:15 o'clock this morning. The speaker will be Dr. J. V. Scott. Special Easter music will be rendered by Miss Donglass and Dr. Scott.

• • •

There will be an Easter song service at the Navy "Y" this evening at 7:30. Mr. John Geldart will be the speaker.

• • •

A Presidential mandate dated March 24, appointed Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, president of the new University of Communications, of which the Nanyang College of Shanghai is a department.

• • •

The Diplomatic Corps has addressed a protest against the return to Peking of Prince Tuan, the advocate of the Boxers doctrines. Prince Tuan was banished to Turkestan under the stipulation of the treaty of peace after the rebellion. He recently returned to Peking without previously obtaining the consent of the Diplomatic body in Peking.

• • •

Reverend C. G. Gowman of the China Inland Mission, Taku, Yunnan, will conduct the regular meeting for prayer for missionary work tomorrow at 5:15 p.m. at the Union Church Hall. For the past nine years, Mr. Gowman has been working among the Li-su tribes of Yunnan, whose life and conditions are practically unknown to the outside world. Mr. Gowman was one of the missionaries captured by bandits at the time that Dr. Shelton of Batany was kidnapped.

RUSSO-PERSIAN TREATY

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, March 24.—The Persian Legation announces that a Russo-Persian treaty providing for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Persia and the dissolution of the Ghilan Soviet has been signed in Moscow.

Miners Turn Down Owners' Proposal

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 24.—The Miners' Delegate Conference today decided to reject the coal owners' proposals for a wages settlement on a district basis, and to adhere to the demand for a national wages board.

Members of the Miners' Executive afterwards declared that the decision would involve a national stoppage on April 1, unless the Government intervened.

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NOTHING FINER — BOTTLED or CANNED

The first requisites with CROSSE & BLACKWELL Delicacies are Quality, Purity and Freshness.

30 Varieties of SOUPS, 15 Varieties of POTTED MEATS, OXFORD SAUSAGES, OATMEAL, OILS, VINEGAR & TINNED FISH.

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BUY THIS STOCK and become part owner of an oil refinery and of proven oil lands in the La Barge-Piney Oil Fields of Wyoming, thus combining the Conservative and the Speculative elements in your investment. You are certain of an income from the refinery—the oil land may bring you great wealth.

Profits from Oil Refining

The estimate of earnings is based on a refinery similar to ours, having a 300 barrel daily capacity, 42 gals. per barrel, the oil sold for local consumption in and around the district where it is produced.

50% Gasoline or 6300 gals.	@	40 cts. per gal.		$2,520.00
30% Kerosene	3780	„	08 cts. „	302.40
5% Pale Oil	630	„	20 cts. „	126.00
6% Gas Oil	756	„	10 cts. „	75.60
7% Grease Stock	882	„	25 cts. „	220.50
2% Waste	252	„		
	12,600			$3,244.50

Less cost of crude and operating expenses.	$750.00
Net daily profits	$ 2,494.50
Net monthly profits	75,835.00
Net annual profits	898,020.00

Profits from Oil Stocks

Some idea of the immense profits which may be realized can be gained by a glance at the following table which shows what the investment of one hundred dollars actually did realize in the following companies:

$100 in Union Oil Company	increased	to	$150,000.00
$100 in Home Oil Company	„	„	42,000.00
$100 in New York Oil Co.	„	„	40,000.00
$100 in Alcalde Oil Company	„	„	30,000.00
$100 in Lucile Oil Company	„	„	13,560.00
$100 in Pinal Oil Company	„	„	9,072.00
$100 in Winemiller Oil Co.	„	„	8,300.00
$100 in Winchester Oil Co.	„	„	8,200.00
$100 in Caribou Oil Company	„	„	6,400.00
$100 in Fullerton Oil Company	„	„	6,180.00
$100 in San Janquin Oil Co.	„	„	5,500.00
$100 in Kern Oil Company	„	„	4,600.00
$100 in Peerless Oil Company	„	„	4,300.00

WHAT OTHER REFINERIES HAVE DONE

We are informed that the following figures are true:—

Ponca City Refinery; started six years ago on small capital; assets now better than a million.

Little Skimming Plant at Stock Yards, Oklahoma City, more than pays for itself every thirty days.

Wichita Valley Refinery of Iowa Park; more than pays its original cost each sixty days.

Waters-Pierce Oil Company; from 1900 to 1915 made an average of over 500 per cent. net profit per year on a capital of $400,000.

Ardmore Refinery, Ardmore, Okla.; paid $3,400 for every $100 invested.

Texas Refining Company; started a few years ago with small capital; today has a capital of $75,000,000.

Eighty-four refineries in Oklahoma; from an official report sixteen of them earn 100 to 200 per cent. annually; the rest, 200 to 800 per cent. annually.

Don't let this opportunaty go without looking into it. Mr. Raven will be glad to give you detailed information at any time. Call on him or ask him to call on you. Tel. Central 3840.

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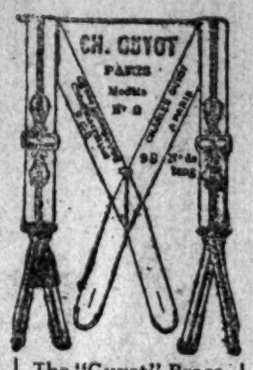
OF CLOTHING VALUES HE NATURALLY THINKS OF WHITEAWAY'S. AND YOU TOO—WILL EVENTUALLY DRAW THE SAME CONCLUSION **WHY?** IT STANDS TO REASON THAT OUR HIGH GRADE MENS GOODS PRICED AT POPULAR & REASONABLE PRICES COUPLED WITH GOOD SERVICE AND COURTESY, FIRMLY EASTABLISH OUR POLICY IN THE HEART OF EVERY MAN.

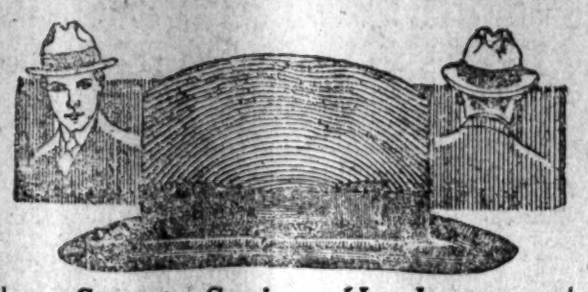
MEN—THE RIGHT PLACE TO SHOP IS AT WHITEAWAYS

Real English Velour Hats
Newest spring styles grey fawn navy and myrtle.
Our Price **$27.50** each

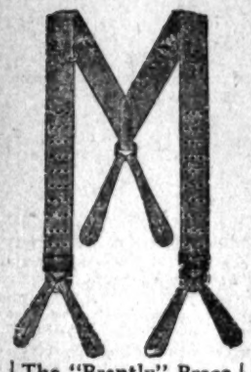
The "Laidlaw" Washable Derby Ties With Spot or Stripe design very neat and durable.
Our price $1.00 each



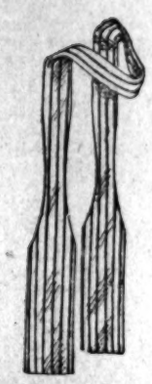
The "Guyot" Brace
Specially made for comfort and durability. Assorted patterns and sizes.
Our Price **$2.50** pair



Smart Spring Headwear
We are now showing an extensive range in Gents Velour Hats. New Models. Superior Qualities. Distinctive Headwear for the present season. Shades of brown, grey, fawn, black and nutria: All sizes.
Our Price $18.50 Each



The "Brently" Brace
A very neat, and reliable brace for every day wear. With cotton webbing and leather tabs.
Our Price **$1.75** pair



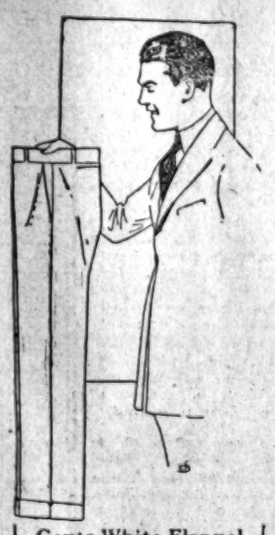
The "Trent" Derby Tie
In Assorted Stripe Designs. Suitable for Tennis Shirts.
Our Price $1.00 ea

Smartest and Best.
Gents Grey and Biscuit Velour Hats. All sizes in stock. Good Value.
Our Price **$27.50** each

"Jaeger" Coat Sweaters
All White, small medium and large sizes. All wool
OUR PRICE **$32.50** EACH

The "Goodwood" Silk open end Tie With smart floral designs. "As now worn"
Our price $3.00 each

The Club Tie
A very smart open end tie with assorted striped designs. Suitable for Office wear.
Our Price $2.50 Each



Gents White Flannel
Trousers. Sizes 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches waist measurement.
Our Price $18.50 each

The "Togo" Barathea Open End Tie
Made up in exquisite patterns for spring wear. See our windows.
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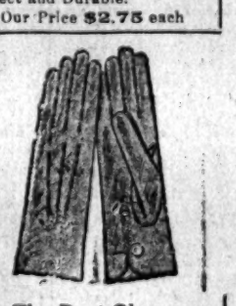
The "Talman" Silk Open End Ties
In Rich Co ourings. Suitable for present Daywear Very Select and Durable.
Our Price **$2.75** each

MEN'S COAT SWEATER

"Jaeger" Coat Sweaters
All Wool Grey Sweaters Small, Medium and Large Sizes.
Our Price **$25.50** each

THE "BUND" CHAMOIS FABRIC DRESS GLOVES
Exceedingly smart and dressy for street wear.
Our Price **$2.95** pair



The Dent Glove
Best quality unlined tan cape glov s for street wear. Very Select & reliable.
Our price **$6.50** pair

The "Hockly" Brand of Gents Half Hose for Spring Wear
Guaranteed pure wool assorted shades.
Our Price **$2.50** pair

Gents Lightweight Dressing Gowns. Oriental designs and plain colours. Cotton and silk poplin. Our Prices **$25.00** and **$37.50** each

The "Summer" Collar
Three fold. Best finish English make.
Exceeding neat and comfortable
Our Price **$5.50** doz.

The "Duro" Shirt
A very smart print tunic shirt with stripe design and polo collar to match.
Our Price 6.00 Each

The A. I. Value in Gents Indian Guaze Vests with ½ sleeves, and French necks.
Very cool and comfortable for the hot season.
Our Price $21.50 Dozen

The "Farnborough" Select Day
Shirt with Soft double Cuffs, and Dressed neck band for Spring wear.
Our price **$4.75** each

The "Graven" Dress Collar
For Evening Wear A collar with a distinctive appearance.
Our Price $5.50 Dozen

Gent's Soft Felt Hats.
All Fur, Dark Grey, Steel, Dust and Nutria. All sizes.
Our Price **$12.50** each

Best Quality Silk Dressing Gowns.
Allover designs.
Our Price **$65.00 & $95.00** each

Boys and Youths
Indian Guaze Vests Short Sleeves, for the Hot Season.
Our Prices $1.50 1.75 2.00

Ladies and Gents
Riding Whips Neat and Strong.
Our Price $7.50 8.50 ea.

The "Aertex" Cellular Combinations.
An ideal garment for the tropical climate being well ventilated,—thus giving ease ond comfort to the wearer.
Buy early — Buy now
Combination **$6.50** Vests Short Sleeves **$4.50** Trunk Drawers **$4.75**

Gents "Lingola" Pyjamas.
The ideal fabric for summer wear. Every garment guaranteed unshrinkable. Stocked in small men's, men's and O.S. Men's sizes.
Our Prices $7.50 $8.50 $9.50 suit

Gents Brown and Fawn Soft Felt Hats
Smart small shapes. Decidedly stylish. Sizes 6⅞ 7⅛ 7 ⅛ 7½
Our Price **$12.00** each

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TERMS CASH — **"WAYLOO CORNER"** — **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

U.S. TO RECEIVE SOVIET'S TRADE DELEGATION SOON

No Technical Barriers Will Be Raised To Resumption Of Relations

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, March 23.—The State Department has received a note from the Moscow Soviet appealing for a resumption of trade relations.

It is understood that the State Department, which has completed a thorough analysis of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement, will probably consent to receive a Soviet delegation, that no technical barriers are likely to be raised by the United States to the resumption of trade with Russia, and that there is no objection to America receiving gold which bears the mint mark of any recognised Government.

Barcelona, March 24.—At today's meeting of the International Communications Conference, China asked that the railways of East China should be excluded from the operation of the draft Convention until a stable government had been established in Russia. It was decided however that the case was covered by the provisions of article 11 which settles relations with States which do not adhere to the Convention.

Washington, March 25.—In the course of a message which he has sent to the Soviet representative at Reval, Secretary of State Hughes states that a resumption of trade relations between the United States and Russia will depend on satisfactory assurances being given by Russia that fundamental changes are contemplated, involving due regard for the protection of persons and property, and the establishment of the maintenance of commerce.

Prof. Dealey Lectures

Before a large gathering at the Kiangsu Educational Association, yesterday afternoon Prof. J. Q. Dealey spoke on "The Teacher in a Republic." He says there is a great future before the Chinese Republic if the schools and colleges were taught by teachers of high intellectual and moral qualifications because the development of a nation's resources depends on the application of scientific principles to economic life. He believes that education merits a considerable proportion of the nation's expenditures and that in the long run education will be a saving of administrative expenses because when the citizens generally receive a practical education, vices and physical ills will diminish and accidents involving material losses will likewise decrease. Hence less police, hospitals, etc.

He strongly advocates a liberal system of remuneration for the teachers who, he urges, deserve more substantial public recognition but he says the teachers must work to deserve such treatment by keeping their knowledge up-to-date and by making their training thoroughly practical.

"Education," adds Prof. Dealey, "is conducive to the productive powers of a country but it is wrong to regard financial success as an end of education for the real aim of education is to train up citizens to lead wise, virtuous and happy lives and to do each his or her part in democratising the whole country."

Prof. Dealey will leave for Hangchow shortly and will give a second lecture at the Kiangsu Educational Association on Saturday, April 9. His subject will then be: "The Social Application of John Hay's 'Open Door' Policy."

American Officials Call On Tuchun Lu

United States Consul-in-charge Mahlon F. Perkins of Shanghai and Willis R. Peck, Chinese Secretary at the United States Legation in Peking, made an official call yesterday on General Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of Chikiang, yesterday at Hangchow. The American officials returned to Shanghai last night.

Shanghai College Notes

Word has just come from New York that gifts have come in for two new foreign residences, and also $50,000 gold for the new woman's building. Work on the residences has already been begun, and the plans for the woman's building are being drawn. It will be built on the new campus not far from the river front and as the money appropriated for it is more than the cost of any other building on the campus it will probably be the finest of all. This will help to give the right kind of a start to co-education.

The new science building is now up to the second story. Frost and rain have greatly hindered the progress of the work so far but it is hoped from now on that more speedy advance will be made. The building will be ready in September and promises to be one of the best equipped and most up-to-date science halls in China.

Professor Harris H. Wilder, who lectured on Biology at Shanghai College during the spring term last year, and who was so busy catching frogs, fishes, and salamanders, of which he took several barrels full with him, now reports that he succeeded in bringing to America three species thus far unrepresented in any American museum, and one of these is a new species. This was a Japanese form, presented to him in Kobe by Dr. Kimura, the Dean of Kobe College, and Professor Wilder has named it Hynobius kimurai. One of the others, the *Triturus orientalis*, was collected by Professor Wilder at Hangchow, on the way from Lake Si Wu to the great Buddhist temple of Ling Ing; the other one, *Pachytriton sinuensis*, was given to Professor Wilder by Dr. Arthur Stanley of Shanghai.

* * *

Shanghai College has obtained new light on many subjects the past week, owing to the successful installation of the new electric power plant, giving electric lights in all the buildings and residences. The students showed such curiosity in the workings of the power plant and as there seemed to be danger of their mobbing the engineer in their anxiety to learn the working secrets of the dynamo, it was thought necessary to charge an admission fee of one dollar. Since then the attendance has fallen off considerably.

The Board of Managers held its regular annual meeting at the college on Friday and Saturday. Among those present were Doctor Frank Rawlinson, Dr. J. T. Proctor, Rev. E. H. Cressy, of Hangchow, Dr. J. V. Latimer, of Hangchow, Rev. E. F. Tatum, of Yangchow, Rev. H. H. MacMillan, of Soochow, Rev. P. W. Hamlett, Rev. J. M. Rogers, Rev. T. C. Wu, and Mr. R. D. Stafford.

Shanghai College is a union institution under the Southern Baptist Board, whose headquarters are in Richmond, Va., and the Northern Baptist Board, whose headquarters are in New York. Missionaries of both denominations in China are on the local Board of Managers.

French Exports Now More Than Imports

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, March 25.—The balance of trade has now turned in France's favor. This was only to be expected, in view of the January export and import figures, and the general tendency of the trade situation.

Statistics just issued by the Customs Administration show:—

	Jan. and Feb. 1921
Imports	3,596,000,000 francs
Exports	3,682,000,000 francs
	Jan. and Feb. 1920
Imports	5,646,000,000 francs
Exports	2,758,000,000 francs

Imports of foodstuffs decreased 754,000,000 francs, of raw materials 741,000,000 francs, and of manufactured articles 555,000,000 francs, as compared with the first two months of 1920, while exports of foodstuffs increased 31,000,000 francs, of raw materials 260,000,000 francs, of manufactured articles 638,000,000 francs, and of parcels post 45,000,000 francs. Exports of manufactured articles in February alone amounted to 101,000,000 francs.

E. B. ROSE SAILS FROM YOKOHAMA ON FUSHIMI MARU

Attorney Wanted Here On Embezzlement Charge Goes To Victoria

Mr. Earl B. Rose, former prominent local American attorney who is charged with embezzlement, sailed from Yokohama Friday on the Fushimi Maru, according to reports received here yesterday.

Efforts had been made by the American authorities here through the American Embassy and Yokohama Consulate to have Mr. Rose returned to Shanghai for trial from Japan. Failing this the local officials are turning their activities toward the arrest of the departed lawyer when he lands at Victoria or Seattle. They have expressed their belief that he will be returned to Shanghai to answer the charges brought against him.

Flagship Huron To Visit City Again

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Peking, March 24.—The flagship Huron of the U. S. Navy, with Admiral Strauss aboard, will leave Manila on March 30 for a short cruise in Eastern waters. The following itinerary shows her arrival at and departure from the various ports to be visited in accordance with present plans:

Arrive	Port	Leave
April 4th	Guam	April 6th
" 11th	Manila	" 14th
" 16th	Hongkong	" 23rd
" 24th	Amoy	May 1st
May 3rd	Shanghai	June 10th
June 13th	Chefoo	

5 Accused In Wall Str. Bomb Blax Blast

(*U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter*)

New Orleans, March 24.—Five men said to be wanted in connection with the great Wall Street explosion of last year, have been brought here on board the Shipping Board's steamer Rushville from Rio de Janeiro. It is stated that the men were arrested last month on board the Shipping Board's steamer City of Alton, after a terrific fight.

Washington, March 25.—Chief Detective Flynn of the Department of Justice said that no evidence had been discovered to connect the five men who have been brought to New Orleans from Rio de Janeiro with the Wall Street explosion, but that investigation was still being made. The arrest of the men followed a mutiny on board the City of Alton, Detective Flynn explained.

BIG MAIL IN TODAY

A small mail reached the United States Post Office yesterday, four sacks of first-class matter and some score of sacks of second class matter arriving by the West Nivaria.

The steamer Empress of Russia brings 1,108 sacks of mail to Shanghai today.

The next mail to leave Shanghai for the States will be closed on April 2, when the Empress of Asia leaves for Vancouver. No mail for America will go on the Colombia today.

James, Cardinal Gibbons Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

ing Edward J. Stearn's reply, "Faith of Our Forefathers."

After serving for a time in Richmond, Virginia, the churchman succeeded James R. Bayley as Archbishop of Baltimore. In June, 1886, Pope Leo XIII vested him with the red hat and gave him the title of Santa Maria Trastevere. Despite his high position in the church, Cardinal Gibbons was never guilty of flaunting his titles or office, remaining throughout his life the same simple, kindly man who was ordained priest sixty years ago.

Cardinal Gibbons' interest in public questions was first exhibited in a nation-wide scale when he took up the cause of the Knights of Labor, changing the attitude of the Catholic Church toward the organisation. His interest in labor questions has been unflagging, and he has done as much as any one individual to convince the working man that organised religion and capitalism are not necessarily blood brothers. His conferences with Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders have been given considerable publicity.

STAND ON PROHIBITION

During recent years Cardinal Gibbons precipitated a widespread controversy by his attitude toward prohibition. Always on the side against reforms that threatened their own ends by being ill-timed, Cardinal Gibbons maintained that in order to avoid a violent reaction, strong liquors should be prohibited first, allowing the elimination of light wines and beers to follow in due time if found advisable. This stand raised a storm of protest among churchmen of opposing faiths, and yet many believe that all the evidence seems to point that should, indeed, have been the better plan, and it cannot be gainsaid that there is a section of public opinion in America convinced that the suddenness of prohibition is defeating the chief ends it sought to accomplish.

Whatever the stand of the Holy See during the war, Cardinal Gibbons stood staunchly on the side of the Allies, doing much to help in the call for volunteers and in the sale of U. S. government securities.

A great churchman, a great statesman, a distinguished man of letters and a wholehearted American passed with the death of James Cardinal Gibbons. The red robe bestowed by the church had its counterpart in the mantle of affection with which Catholics of America surrounded the person of their beloved priest.

TYPHUS IN U. S.

(*U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter*)

New York, March 24.—Two case of typhus are reported in New York, and two more are announced from Galveston, bringing the total number of cases reported in Texas this year up to 7.

TAXI PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.
77 ROUTE VALLON

Opium Policy In India To Stand

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 23 (delayed).—In the House of Commons today, Sir J. D. Rees asked the following question: "In view of the fact that there appears to have been an extensive recrudescence of poppy-growing in the Provinces of Fukien and Yunnan, and that, owing to the disorder in China, many other Provinces are also drifting back to the situation preceding the Opium Treaties, is it proposed to continue the opium policy of India whereby the people of India are taxed more, highly and the people of China reap no advantage?"

Mr. Montagu, (Secretary for India) replied that it was not proposed to change the opium policy of the Raj as the result of the recrudescence of poppy cultivation in China. The matter was now covered by the Hague Convention, under which as the Chinese Government prohibited the import of opium, the Indian Government was bound to prevent the export of Indian opium to China.

FEEL
as well as possible as soon as possible. You can; but it is amazing how many folks go on suffering needlessly from day to day without ever knowing
THE JOY
of vigorous health, hearty laughter and a splendid appetite. They always go together and are the result of *Perfect Health*. What is the use
OF LIFE
if it involves strict asceticism and the denying of all natural pleasures? Obviously very little use indeed, and yet thousands are existing (you can't call it living) in this manner today as the result of digestive disorders.
BY TAKING
a little care it is quite possible to relieve this distressing condition. What you need is a medicine which will not only thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels but will also tone these organs up.
Many laxatives are weakening and depressing. There is at least one that is neither. It is
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
(WORTH A DOLLAR A DOSE)

Religious War In India Acute

(*Reuter's Service*)

Delhi, March 23.—The position is still acute as regards the religious troubles connected with the shrines in the Punjab (which troubles gave rise to the fighting between Sikh merchants and pilgrims at the shrine of Nankana Sahib reported by cable a month ago). The Sikhs are now divided into two camps. The orthodox party are in possession of the shrines, from which the reform party desire to expel them, alleging abuses, and wrongful waste of temple funds. Serious excesses have been committed, resulting in many arrests. The Punjab Government, after consulting the leaders of the respective camps, has decided to bring in legislation for the formation of a body, similar to the Charity Commissioners in Great Britain, to control the shrines in future.

Tsingtao Summer Seminary for Young Women

There is not a more ideal place for health, recreation, and study advantages in the Orient than the picturesque heights of Tsingtao. This city of exhilaration is within easy reach of all important centers of the Far East, being located within a few days of delightful steamship sailing of Manila, Hongkong, Java, Japan, Vladivostok; less than two days from Shanghai and Dairen, and provided with excellent train de luxe service from Peking and Tientsin. It is well named the Palm Beach of the new world. Its enticing atmosphere and scenery entrances every visitor from the first glimpse caught of its prospect of white buildings and abundant stretches of restful sandy beach. Rocks and coves abound, providing nooks for picnics, zest for adventure, and charming cozy places for quiet reading and meditation out of reach of folks and parties, but within a few minutes' walk of all these diversions when the mood changes and nature craves for joyous living.

In this paradise of beauty, health and comfort the Tsingtao University Preparatory is opening for the summer months a select holiday camp for girls and young ladies where opportunity is given to coach up on studies, to continue musical education—piano, violin, or voice culture—and meanwhile have time enough and to spare for recreation, sports, holiday making, and rest. The beautiful blue calm of the sea spreads out with an ever increasing loveliness and provides a temptation for swimming, boating, and bathing that is irresistible.

The program of the camp has been thoughtfully arranged, and facilities for camping, picnicking, and motoring have all been provided with particular care that the numerous places of interest and of historical significance can be explored and studied to the heart's content. Good roads are plentiful, and motors are provided for day visits and week-end jaunts to Linshoutai, Li Tsuen, She Tze Kwo, Kin Shuei, Dan Shan, Lou Shan, Hwei Chuan, etc.

The camp home is a large, splendidly arranged, and comfortably furnished building directly on the water front near the pier, and within ten minutes' walk of the Strand Hotel and the shopping district of the town. It is in charge of a House Mother and Dean of Women recently arrived from America, who has spent her life amidst the beauty and culture of Maine and Massachusetts, and who has had much experience in New England college homes. Her staff of assistants are young American, English, and Russian women who have been carefully selected and are well capable of chaperonage and instruction hitherto unequalled in Oriental lands. This excellently qualified staff of women will be in constant attendance, overseeing the comfort and pleasures of all the young ladies in the camp. Their duty is their pleasure, and picnics, camping trips, hiking parties, and swimming form the major part of the program. Every girl will be taught to swim, play tennis, and ride horseback.

The kitchen department is excellently managed by a corps of cooks and assistants, who will be allowed a full store of provisions in order that the most vigorous appetites may be satisfied with healthful and strengthening food.

The Music Department will be in charge of a graduate of the Petrograd Conservatory of music, and elementary or advanced instruction will be given to those who wish to take advantage of the holiday time to continue their studies in music, and in the meantime enjoy the looked for and necessary vacation.

A Physical Director has been engaged who will have personal charge of physical exercise—basket-ball, volley-ball, tennis, etc., assuring expert supervision.

Provision has also been made for religious exercise, and the life of the summer seminary will be that of a refined Christian home free from sectarian bias and restrictions. Religious services are held every Sunday and Protestant girls are required to attend. Young ladies of the Catholic faith are urged to attend the services conducted in the near-by Convent.

A more healthful and beautiful location for the combination of educational privileges and invigorating pleasure could scarcely be found.

For particulars, address Mrs. Walter Flewelling, Dean of Summer Seminary, University Preparatory Academy, Tsingtao.

Build up those organs upon which your constitution depends. HORLICK'S MALTED MILK, the invigorating FOOD-DRINK, helps Nature to revitalize the whole system. Malted Barley, Wheat and Milk in concentrated form. Needs no cooking, simply add a little water, hot or cold.
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such as fine linoleums, parquet flooring of oak, light maple or birch. It brushes out evenly, is easily applied, dries dust-free in a few hours, and can be walked upon after 24 hours.
Wear-proof and Water-proof
Does not mar, mark, or scar under extreme usage. Not affected by rain through open windows, water from dripping umbrellas or leaking radiators and tanks.
Supplied in all sized packages.

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Beautifies Woodwork and Protects It
With one operation it stains and varnishes stairways, woodwork, furniture, kitchen cabinets, refrigerators, and all interior woodwork.
It reveals the natural beauty of the wood; gives a rich, brilliant, permanent finish that does not turn white; not easily marred or scratched; water-proof.
In popular shades of oak, cherry, mahogany, walnut, etc.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
For Walls
S-W Flat-Tone—an oil paint which fulfills every requirement of high grade interior decoration.
DECOTINT—an economical distemper which will not rub off. Large stock ready for delivery.
For Sale by
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P 105

GERMANS LAND JOUHAUX CHARGE

Fresh Labor Chief Blames Own Government For Delay In Reconstruction

LUXEMBURG REDS DIVIDE

Russian Agent Demands Indemnity For Killing Of Four Prisoners

(*New York Times*)

Charges by Leon Jouhaux, President of the General Confederation of Labor of France, to the effect that the reconstruction of the devastated districts of Northern France has been greatly handicapped through the failure of the French Government seriously to try to enter into an arrangement with the German Government and labor unions whereby German labor could have been used for this work, are welcomed by the German press as a justification of the Germans' willingness to try to make good some of the havoc wrought by their troops during the war.

In his article, which was printed in L'Atelier, the French trade union organ, and quoted from in the Berlin Vorwarts of Dec. 30, M. Jouhaux tells of a trip he made to Berlin in November, together with Edo Fimmen of Holland and C. Mertens of Belgium, both officials of the International Federation of Trade Unions, to talk with German trade union leaders about the possibility of yet using German labor for reconstruction work. He insists that French contractors interested in making big profits out of the task of rebuilding the homes of the victims of the German invaders are deliberately blocking the reconstruction plan sponsored by the French and German unions. M. Jouhaux's article reads in part as follows:

"Our comrades in Germany expressly declared that they regarded it as their duty to take part in the work of reconstruction, and they were ready to present themselves for this work. We, for our part, declared that the French workers were ready to accept their co-operation and that we felt that the guarantees that they demanded were just and necessary in view of the trade union rights, the freedom of movement and the application of social laws that they enjoyed in their own country. And these are not empty promises. [Then M. Jouhaux tells of the beginning of negotiations in January, 1919, between the French Government and unions and the German Government and unions, and declares they came to naught through the fault of the French authorities.]

"Our visit to Germany, we declare flatly, has furnished us with fresh confirmation of the facts regarding the special interests that are always to the front here and that are exploiting the welfare of the public.

"The contractors, jealous of the war profits of their colleagues in the metal industry and of the middle men in the food industry, regard the devasted districts as their own. It is a 'cake' that they don't want to divide with any one. German co-operation with labor power, with building materials, with money, would have reduced their share. . . .

"We point out that it would have been possible to have restored them [the devastated departments] quickly and without giving the exploiters of the excavation and construction work an excuse for exorbitant profits. Nothing in this sense has been done. Nevertheless we, believe that in no case must one flinch before this greediness and these efforts. And in Berlin we resolved to turn to the national and international labor organisations, to issue an appeal to the inhabitants of the unfortunate districts, to inform the public and to show that it [German aid in reconstruction] is for the interest of not only the districts in question, but also of all Europe and of all nations that are in danger of collapsing, or are threatened by the same danger."

More than 100,000,000 working days were lost by some 9,000,000 strikers during the first six months of 1920, according to data compiled in London and found in the German press. The number of strikers and days lost, respectively, in Germany were 1,866,350 and 18,201,660; in Italy, 1,781,230 and 21,650,200; in France, 1,186,670 and 19,358,100; in Sweden, 180,070 and 4,779,170; in Spain 224,700 and 11,630,100; in England, 117,040 and 6,925,900; in the United States, 958,700 and 11,787,400; in Australia, 203,400 and 7,602,000; in Belgium, 176,940 and 2,090,440, and in Austria, 97,540 and 902,900. These figures do not include poltical strikes.

By a vote of 97 to 21 the delegates to a national convention of the Luxemburg Social Democratic Party adopted a resolution favoring conditional affiliation with the Third (Communist) International, said a Luxemburg dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung. When the twenty-one delegates favoring unconditional acceptance of the famous twenty-one points of the Moscow program saw themselves in the minority they bolted the convention and organised a Communist Party. Clara Zetkin, the German Communist leader, asked the convention to accept the Moscow conditions, but her eloquence was in vain.

Reports from Warsaw found in the Berner Tagwacht are to the effect that the Central Committee of the Jewish Socialist Party of Poland and Lithuania (The Bund) has declined to accept the Moscow conditions of affiliation, and has decided to try to negotiate with the Executive Committee of the Third International over their possible modification.

A Wolff Telegraph Bureau dispatch of Jan. 3 from Helsingfors said that copies of the treaty of peace between Russia and Finland, signed Oct. 14 at Dorpat, had been exchanged in Moscow on Dec. 29, putting the terms of the treaty immediately into effect.

On Dec. 30 ratifications of the provisional German-Hungarian commercial treaty were exchanged in Budapest, according to a dispatch from that city to the Frankfurter Zeitung. The treaty contains the most-favored nation clause and also provides for the exchange of the railroad rolling stock belonging to one country and located in the other. It runs for three months and will be renewed automatically for another quarter unless denounced before the expiration of the first period.

Before leaving Berlin for Moscow on a mission said to deal with the probable recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia by the German Government, Vigdor Kopp, the Soviet representative in Germany, sent a sharp note to the Foreign Office, according to the Freiheit of Jan. 2, demanding compensation for the families of four Russian prisoners of war shot to death during the last half of December while attempting to escape from internment camps. M. Kopp pointed out that unless this were done and the regulations of the camps modified, the Russian Government would not be likely to carry out its recently announced intention of hastening the repatriation of the last Germans remaining in Soviet Russia.

The amnesty decree announced on Christmas Day by Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, only covers about 1,000 persons, including all the members of the reactionary organisation known as the "Awakening Magyars," according to statements made by Hungarian Social Democratic leaders quoted in a Vienna dispatch of Dec. 30 to the Frankfurter Zeitung. Very few of the some 30,000 labor men incarcerated in jails and internment camps on suspicion of having aided the Bela Kun regime in 1919 are affected by the amnesty.

All the trade unions of the Sarre Valley have asked the Governing Commission of the district to allow the extension to that territory of the German Shop Councils law and the regulation covering the work of arbitration boards, says a Wolff Bureau dispatch sent from Saarbrucken on Dec. 29.

An Appeal to Britons in China

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2,600 Old Boys Have Joined The Royal Navy And 6,500 The Merchant Service.

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C. E. Malden, Esq. M. A.
Chairman of Ship Committee:
Howson F. Devitt, Esq.
Joint Secretaries
H. Bristow Wallen and H. G. Copeland.

Cheques, Drafts, etc., should be made payable to and sent to
THE SHAFTESBURY HOME
and
ARETHUSA TRAINING SHIP
164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W. C. 2.

HANKOW WATER SUPPLY

(*Staff Wire To* THE CHINA PRESS)

Hankow, March 21.—The problem of water supply in the city of Wuchang has been resurrected by the coming of the new Civil Governor, Mr. Liu Tsen-en, who has already appointed one of his trusted officials to form a Wuchang Water Supply Company with a capital of $1,200,000, which sum will be raised from official and civilian sources. But this time the civil governor insists that no foreign loan will be resorted to in this important enterprise.

Packers To Cut Wages One Eighth

(*U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter*)

Washington, March 24.—Employes of packing houses have signed an agreement to accept wage reductions approximating 12½ percent. The new wage scale corresponds to the scale put into effect by the packers on March 7. The agreement provides for an extension of the war time arbitration agreement until September 15.

TO URGE BOYCOTT

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

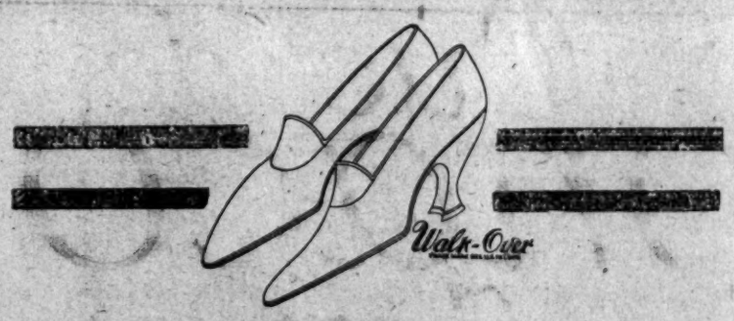
Canton, March 24.—The Chinese at Fatshan, near Canton, are organising teams of street orators, to promote an agitation for a revival of the anti-Japanese boycott.

Tokio Peers Pass Silk Subsidy Bill

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, March 25.—The House of Peers has passed the Government's Silk Aid Bill, which provides for a government subsidy not exceeding yen 30,000,000 to the Bank of Japan and the Hypothetic Bank of Japan, to compensate these institutions for any loss they may incur in assisting the Imperial Silk Corporation in its efforts to maintain the price of raw silk.

The bill, which was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 5, stipulates that the banks shall only be permitted to advance money to the Silk Pool on conditions specifically laid down in the bill.



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ASSASSIN OF WANG SEIZED IN HANKOW, REPORT HERE SAYS

Unconfirmed Message Tells Of Arrest Of Man Who Shot Southern Leader

According to an unconfirmed report, the assassin of General Wang Wen-hua, who was shot to death in a motor car outside the Yih Ping Shang Hotel two weeks ago, has been arrested in Hankow.

The Shanghai police authorities have sent a representative to the Yangtze river city to investigate and to bring the prisoner back if the report is true.

The man who is supposed to have killed the former Southern military leader registered at the hotel as Woo Yung-an, a dealer in medicines from Szechuen, the province in which Wang was formerly an active military official.

Sinn Feiners Try To Empty Bastille

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 24.—An attempted repetition of the storming of the Bastille on a somewhat smaller scale occurred at Cork yesterday evening. It was just before the curfew hour and the streets were crowded, when the "Southern Battalion" of the Republican Army proceeded to develop an elaborately worked out scheme, formed a cordon round the prison, dismantled the telegraphs and telephones, and imperiously commanded the terrified people in the vicinity to lie down in the streets and not to move.

The Republicans next threw rope ladders over the prison walls to which the prisoners, including a number of criminals condemned to death, should, by prearrangement, have rushed, but the patrol arrangements inside the prison prevented the materialisation of the scheme, and the Republicans speedily decamped.

Hangchow Y.M.C.A. Gets New Members

(China Press Correspondence)

Hangchow, March 26.—The eighth membership campaign of the Hangchow Young Men's Christian Association closed Wednesday night. The goal set for membership, 1,600, was exceeded by 390. Nearly $15,000 was secured instead of the $12,000 aimed at.

Eight teams bearing the names of the eight sections of Hangchow's Great Street took part in the campaign. The first, second, and third prizes for number of points secured were won by Messrs. Hsia Din-he, Tsang Hsoh-zen, and Wu Chin-san, respectively. Mr. Hsia is Commissioner of Police and, concurrently, Chief of the Constabulary for this province. Mr. Tsang Hsoh-zen is vice manager of the Wu Fong Bank. Mr. Wu Chin-san is chief secretary to the Civil Governor.

The first, second, and third prizes for the highest number of members secured were won by Mr. K. W. Chu, engineer on the S. H. N. Railway, Mr. Wu Dzao-yong, member of the General Staff of the first Army Division, and Rev. R. J. McMullen, D. D.

Six Provinces In Unification Move

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, March 24.—What may be considered an important step toward China's unification is the announcement from Governmental headquarters of the alliance created by the six Provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow.

This alliance, due chiefly to the efforts of General Wang Chaua-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh, (who is generally regarded as the dean of the participating group), is especially gratifying to the Central Government, because, while the policy of the different Provinces is for self-government in all local or provincial affairs, concerning which they are prepared to resist outside interference by force, matters of a national nature will be referred to Peking.

Since several of the Military Governors of the Provinces involved are loyal to the North, and can be relied upon to stand fast, this new alliance tends to so isolate the Province of Kwangtung as to prevent the Canton Government from assuming future importance.

Among other questions discussed at the conference of the different Provinces' representatives were those of improving the people's living conditions; the discharge of surplus troops; new sources of revenue; the removal of political rivalry between the various parties; the drafting of provincial constitutions, and the development of commercial and industrial enterprises.

Ex-Civil Governor Of Changsha Now Living In Hankow

(Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS)

Hankow, March 21.—The political runaway from Changsha, Hunan province, Mr. Lin Tze-yu, who recently left the post of civil governor with a resignation to the Changsha Provincial Assembly, is now living in a foreign concession of Hankow. Last week some of his political opponents of Hunan have come down to Hankow to urge Lin to return to Changsha to clear up the entangled accounts of his civil administration.

Mr. Lin's decision to leave the political life at Changsha was brought by the difficulties he found himself in with the various partisans in Hunan and also by the difficulty to carry on a government almost barren of any revenue. It is understood that Mr. Lin will soon leave Hankow for Shanghai.

Chinese Churches Observing Easter

Joining with worshippers of other nationalities in commemorating the most important feast of the Christian year, the 14,000 Christian Chinese of Shanghai will observe Easter today by special services of music and prayer. There are thirty-three Chinese Protestant churches in Shanghai, besides six of the Catholic faith. Long practice and patient training in mission schools has given many Chinese in Shanghai the ability to render sacred music as well as many foreign choirs and has raised congregational singing far above the medley of noise common in Chinese country churches. Chinese choirs have been rehearsing all week for today's special music, and decorations ranging from the bright red that expresses Oriental joy to the pure white used in Christian liturgical worship have been prepared in honor of the holy day.

The following program of service arranged for the Church of Our Savior is typical of the order of worship in other Chinese churches:

Hymns—121, 161
"Lord Have Mercy Upon Us"
"Glory be to Thee, O God!"
Hymns—160, 43
Baptismal service
Sermon
"Alleluia"
"When Jesus Comes"—Played by the Brass Band
Hymns 152, 122.

GREEKS BEGIN WAR

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 25.—Both Greeks and Turks are announcing successes in connection with the Greek offensive in the vilayet of Smyrna.

Constantinople officially claims that the Turks have captured 1,700 prisoners and 20 guns. This is flatly contradicted by the Greek Legation here, which announces that, on the contrary, the Greeks are advancing on the Ushak and Brussa fronts—on the latter front to a depth of 12 miles—and that the Turks are retreating in disorder.

Athens, March 24.—News of the opening of the Greek offensive against the Turkish Nationalists in the Smyrna region is confirmed. The Greek commander has issued a proclamation calling on his troops finally to crush "the barbarian forces."

Paris, March 24.—President Millerand yesterday received the members of the Turkish delegations to the London (Near East) Conference.

Ex-Army Officer Accused Of Murder

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

New York, March 24.—Robert Rosenbluth, ex-Captain of the 213th Engineers, has been arrested on a charge of murder, in connection with the death of Major (?) Cronkhite, son of Major General (?) Cronkhite, at Camp Lewis in October, 1918.

The Camp Board of Inquiry at the time returned a verdict of 'accidental death.'

Rosenbluth was director of the Philips Pine Forest investigation in 1911.

Detectives Who Arrested Bergdoll Get 15 Months Each

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

Mosbach, Baden, March 23.—The American detectives Karl Neaf of Baltimore, and Franz Zimmer, or Zimmermann, of Denver, who were arrested by the German police at Eberbach, in Baden, at the end of January, for attempting to kidnap Grover Bergdoll, the American millionaire 'slacker,' have been sentenced by the Criminal Court to 15 months' imprisonment for "illegal assumption of authority" in attempting the abduction of Bergdoll.

Four German accomplices of Neaf and Zimmer have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from five to 11 months.

Anti-Red Forces Take Siberian Towns

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, March 24.—According to advices from Chita, Yalutorovsk, Ishim, Tiumen and Tobolsk have recently been occupied by anti-Soviet rebels, whose advance guard approached to within 12 versts of Omsk but were driven back. The Twelfth Red division is stated to have joined the rebels.

The tenth conference of Ussuri Cossacks has passed a resolution declaring that the Grodekovo detachments are unnecessary and disturb the peace, and should immediately be dissolved.

Vladivostok, March 26.—According to advices from Habarovsk, General Eiche, commander-in-chief of the Chita Government forces, is proceeding to Habarovsk to visit Colonel Isome, the Japanese military representative.

(Reuter's Service)

Blagovestchensk, March 25.—Local Reds are panic-stricken owing to the concentration of White detachments near Sachalian, and are busily erecting barbed-wire entangelments, barricading the roads, and placing machine-guns on church towers and the roofs of houses. Trade is at a standstill here and bread is scarce.

URUGUAYAN CREDIT PLAN

(Reuter's Service)

Montevideo, March 24.—The Uruguayan Government are contemplating the institution of far-reaching credit schemes for the export of wool to Germany, Belgium, France and other European countries and Japan.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN FROM SALT LAKE CITY

Mrs. May Feeney who lives at 45 Gregory Place, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A., recently made the following statement for the guidance of others of her sex. She said:—

"I was so nervous that I did not care to go about and felt melancholy. I was fidgety and everything upset me. My heart beat irregularly and worry over this increased my nervousness. I was weak and rundown and suffered from frequent headaches. My appetite was poor and I had severe indigestion pains, especially after my breakfast.

'Several years ago I had given Dr. Williams' pink pills to my daughter and they helped her so much I decided to try them. I was benefited almost from the very first. I took the pills for six weeks. My nervousness disappeared and my whole system seemed to be benefited. My appetite is good, the headaches have disappeared, I sleep well and feel better in every way than I have in a long time. I strongly recommend Dr. Williams' pink pills."

To build up the blood and nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Good wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest. Begin Dr. Williams' pink pills today: you can get them from chemists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai $1.50 for one bottle, or six for $8 post free. Write a postcard to the same address asking for a free copy of a useful Health Guide.

American Woman's Club

The date of the evening bridge party to be given by the Social Department of the American Woman's Club has been set for April twentieth at the Columbia Country Club. The guests are to include gentlemen as well as members. Mrs. Percy L. Bryant, Mrs. William Morris, and Mrs. W. A. B. Nichols will be the hostesses of the occasion.

A party of American Woman's Club members left for Hangchow last Thursday for an Easter holiday trip directed by the Literary Department. The group will visit shrines, temples, monasteries and ancient landmarks of the city, in order to study them from the historic and artistic standpoints.

Ballots for the general election of April fifth have been sent to club members by the Nominating Committee and a list of candidates compiled from the returns. The names will be presented by the committee at the April fifth meeting, members also having the privilege of nominating from the floor.

The most important club event of the week is the open meeting of the Music Department, to be held at the Carlton Cafe next Thursday afternoon. A study of the sonata will be the subject of the meeting, to be illustrated on the piano by Professor Harry Ore. Miss Frances Webster Adams of the Shanghai American School will give a digest of the history of this type of composition.

Gen. Wood To Sail For Manila April 9

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

Seattle, March 24.—Major-General Leonard Wood will sail from Seattle for Manila on April 9 in the U.S. Shipping Board steamer Wenakee, according to advices received by the Chamber of Commerce here.

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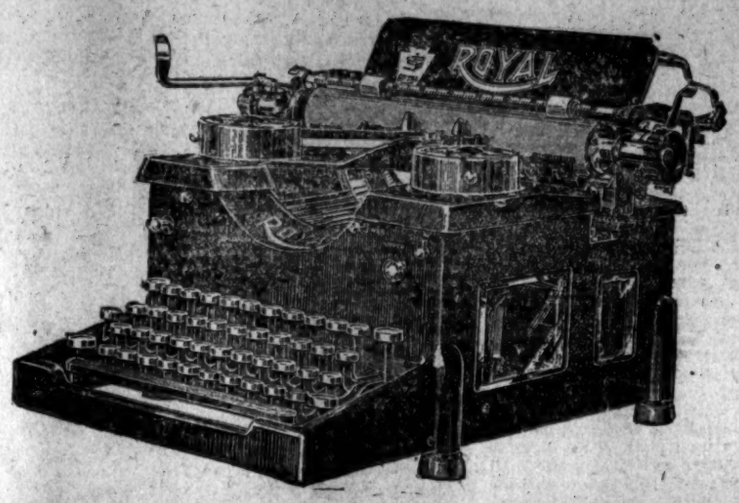

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Easter Sunday In Shanghai Churches

With all the beauty of liturgy and sacred music that has developed in Christian worship throughout its long history, the churches of Shanghai will celebrate today the commemoration of Christ's resurrection. Following on the somber days of Lent and the mourning of Passion Week, the Easter services will express by joyous contrast the Christian's faith in immortal life.

At Holy Trinity Cathedral, the following order of service will be observed:

7 a.m. and 8 a.m.—Hly Communion.

10:30 a.m.—Mattins and Sermon.

"Hail, Festal Day"
Psalms—2, 16.
Lessons—Exod. xii, 1-4: Rev. 1, 4-18
Stanford in B Flat
Hymns—134, 125, 137
Anthem, "Awake Thou Wintry Earth," Bach.
Preacher, the Dean.

11:30 a.m.—Holy Communion

3:00 p.m.—Children's Service and Procession

6:00 p.m.—Evensong and Sermons

Psalms 117, 118
Harwood in A Flat
Lessons—Isaiah li, 1-16, John xx, 1-23
Anthem, "Awake Though Wintry Earth," Bach
Hymns—134, 138, 477.
Preacher—The Sub-Dean.

ST. ANDREW'S

The following is the announcement of services for St. Andrew's Church, Broadway:

7:30 a.m.—Holy Communion
10:30 a.m.—Matins.
Psalm 2, 16
Lessons—Exodus xii, 1-14
Revelation—i, 4-18
Holy Communion and Sermon.
Hymns—134, 137, 316, 125
Preacher, the Sub-Dean.

A Holy Communion service will also be held at 8:00 a.m. at the Bubbling Well Chapel.

ST. JOSEPH'S

Easter Sunday at St. Joseph's Church will be celebrated by low masses at 6, 7, and 8:15 a.m., and a high mass, at which there will be no sermon, at ten o'clock. Benediction of the Blessed sacrament will be held at 4:00 p.m.

SACRED HEART

At the Church of the Sacred Heart, there will be low masses at six, seven, and eight o'clock, and a solemn high mass at ten o'clock. The evening service will consist of Solemn Benediction at five o'clock.

AT ST. JOHN'S

At St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield, there will be an evening prayer service at six o'clock, with a sermon by Bishop F. R. Graves.

COMMUNITY CHURCH

Special Easter music by the quartet consisting of Miss Myra B. Olive, Mrs. L. E. McLachlin, Mr. James, and Mr. L. C. Perry, will be part of the service held today by the Community Church. At the morning service, which takes place at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Rue Doumer, Reverend Luther Freeman will preach on the subject: "If a Man Die, Shall he Live Again?" The same topic will be presented again at the five o'clock service to take place at Masonic Hall, 30 the Bund. The quartet will give the following selections:

The Magdalen—Warren
Hosannah—Grainer
God so Loved the World—Stainer.

UNION CHURCH

At the Union Church, Reverend A. N. Rowland, will preach at the eleven o'clock service on "The Real Proof of Easter" and at the six o'clock service on the topic, "I Will Arise." The music at the morning serivce will be as follows: Psalms 111 and 112, Te Deum, (Smart in F), and Hymns 152, 151, and 369. The program for the evening includes Psalm 118, Anthem, "Why Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead?" (Hopkins), and Hymns 156, 169, and 58.

FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Reverend J. Walter Lowrie will be the preacher at both services of the Free Christian Church Chapoo and Range Roads, the morning service being held at 11:00 a.m. and the evening service at 6:00 p.m. A program of special Easter music has also been prepared.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

"Reality" is the Easter topic of the Christian Science Society, which is to meet in Masonic Hall at 11:00 a.m. Sunday school classes will be held at ten o'clock. The usual weekly Testimony Meeting will take place next Wednesday evening at six o'clock.

SUNDAY SERVICE LEAGUE

A group of Chinese vocalists known as the "Shanghai Songsters" will give a program of Easter music at a meeting of the Sunday Service League, to be held at four o'clock today in the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. Building. A religious service, at which Professor J. Q. Dealey of Brown University is to preach, will follow the concert. The program, has been prepared under the direction of Miss M. B. Olive, includes the following selections:

Chorus—"Christ is Risen from the Dead—(George J. Elvey) Shanghai Songsters
Duet—"Song and Hope"—(George Mark Evans). Miss S. T. Mo, Mrs. T. Y. Chang
Chorus—"Break Forth into Joy"—(J. Barnby). Shanghai Songsters
Quartette—"Lovely Appear" Miss S. T. Mo, Miss E-ling Tong, Mrs. V. P. Ting, Mr. T. L. Woo, Dr. C. Y. Ling.
Chorus—"Festival Te Deum"—(Dudley Buck). Shanghai Songsters
Duet—"There is a Green Hill" Mr. T. Z. Koo and Dr. S. K. Toong
Chorus—"Great and Marvellous are Thy Works"—(A. R. Gaul). Shanghai Songsters

Yokohama To Observe 'Tramway' Day Apr. 1

Cars To Be Decorated On Day Municipality Takes Over System

Tokio, March 18.—Mayor Kubota of Yokohama is planning to make April 1, the day the municipality takes over the tramway system, "Tramway Day." Three or four street cars will be elaborately decorated with flowers and there will be fireworks and public entertainments.

The city paid the tramway company Y6,888,850 in municipal bonds for the tramway property, which, at Y90 on the hundred, the value of the bonds, makes the actual price of the transaction Y6,200,000. The city will pay 7 percent (based on Y100 valuation) on the bonds until maturity. The city when it takes over the company on April 1, will have 115 cars, to which will be added 13 more within a brief peiod. The vity is planning the construction of several new lines, notably one along Choja-machi, to be connected with Horikawa-machi with two crosslines, and another between the two termini, Hommoku and Yawata. The fares will change April 1 from 5 to 8 sen for single fares and from 9 to 13 sen for "ofuku," but the present books of tickets will be good during the months of April and May, it has been announced.

'G.K.C.' ON WHOLE LIKES U.S. WAYS

English Essayist, Back From Lecture Tour, Praises Many Things American

FINDS AMERICANS AMIABLE

Has Learned To Prefer N. Y. Breakfast To His Own Heavy Meal

New York, Feb. 6.—Gilbert K. Chesterton, the English essayist, who arrived in New York on Jan. 10 to lecture upon topics of his own invention, returned to the city late yesterday from a short speaking tour through Massachusetts. He looked somewhat thinner when he walked through the lobby of the Biltmore Hotel than he did when he stepped down the gangway onto the pier twenty-six days ago.

The most surprising thing to him in America, he said yesterday to a Times reporter, was the fact that so many people had paid money to hear him lecture and appeared to like it. "I know jolly well," he continued, "that I would not turn out at night to hear myself lecture even if it was a free entertainment. One of the things that has impressed me most about the American people since my arrival in the country is their amiability, and I think that it is one of their best qualifications."

"How do you like the meals in America and cooking in general?" he was asked.

LIKES AMERICAN BREAKFAST

"When I first arrived here I ate a hearty meal in the morning, as I had always enjoyed a whacking big breakfast in England, but I found that after a while I began to lose my morning appetite and woke with a thirst instead of a desire for food. Gradually I fell into the pleasant American custom of eating grapefruit or oranges with oatmeal and eggs for breakfast and taking a good lunch at midday and dinner in the evening."

"Do you like the hotels here?"

"Yes," replied G. K. C., "they are very comfortable, especially to persons who are fond of heat or have been accustomed to living in a very hot climate. I suppose that I should get used to the temperature in time. There is one feature here that rather surprised me at first. That is the hundreds of men and women who walk through the big hotels and sit in the halls, although they are not stopping in the house. All this kind of thing mixing the people together tends to increase collectiveness and decrease individualism. Domesticity is on the wane more and more as people are breaking away from the old-fashioned idea of the home, which is the only place where man or woman can really have individual liberty.

TRAVELING COMFORTABLE

"What do you think of the railroad traveling in America?"

"Very comfortable, indeed. I do not think that any one could wish for better ease than one has in the big armchairs in the parlor cars in this country, and the meals on the diners are good and well served."

"How do you think the subway and surface transportation in New York compares with London and other cities in Europe?"

"Very well, indeed," said Mr. Chesterton. "The subway here is much lighter, and the express tracks make the service much quicker than it is in European cities."

"What is your opinion of American newspapers?"

"They contain an awful lot of news. The feature that has struck me in the New York newspapers is the great contrast between the startling headlines and the matter contained in the articles printed under them. It looks to me as if they were written by different persons."

When asked for his opinion regarding the propaganda seeking circulation in the United States, Mr. Chesterton said he did not think there was anything like the anti-British feeling among the people that was described in certain newspapers. "Politics and newspapers create the trouble between nations, while the peoples themselves are on quite friendly terms," he added. "I can only say that I have been received with kindness and courtesy wherever I have been in America."

"What about bolshevism?"

"I am a Bolshevik myself when it touches a question of my individual liberty, but in regard to the Soviet form of government now practised in Russia, which is a servile form of ruling the people by small committees and taking away all individuality and personal liberty, I am and always shall be dead against it.

Mr. Wells has been criticised for his articles on the ground that they were in favor of the Soviets, but I am not quite so sure of that myself. Anything he wrote in the favor of the Soviet was done in such a patronising manner that I should not have felt at all flattered if the articles had referred to me."

That Awful Backache Banished as if by Magic

At last a remedy has been discovered that gives almost immediate relief in the painful forms of kidney trouble, and effects a certain cure in practically all cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, stone, gravel, and even the terrible Bright's Disease. This remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills—dissolving in the stomach forms an antiseptic solution which washes out the kidneys and bladder, and restores them to their healthy normal activity in passing the impurities from the blood out of the body. These impurities, in the form of uric acid, if allowed to accumulate in the blood, cause rheumatic and dropsical pains, backache, constipation, weakness, and depression—all of which symptoms lead on in time to the more sever and deadly forms of kidney disease.

HERE ARE SOME WARNINGS YOU SHOULD NEVER NEGLECT—

Headaches, bad breath, and nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning—tired, nervous weakness and irritability, swollen feet and limbs—rheumatic pains and stiffness of joints—backache, irregular action of bowels or bladder—urinary weakness, irritation or scalding, burning discomfort. Any of these symptoms mean kidney and bladder trouble.

DO YOU REALISE YOUR DANGER?

These symptoms may mean incessant tortures of rheumatism—wearing out, stabbing backache (lumbago). Gout that cripples and deforms. Bladder inflammation or gravel that cause such excruciating pain, or the deadly Bright's Disease.

TREAT THESE WARNING SYMPTOMS NOW.

There is one remedy whose honest merit the experience of thousands of kidney sufferers has proved—a remedy that is harmless and safe for old and young alike—that hardly ever fails to cure completely and to cure permanently—

DE WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS.

This is not a feeble quack remedy; it professes to do nothing that is not amply proved in 99 cases out of a 100. Many so-called "Kidney Pills" merely regulate the bowels. De Witt's go straight to the root of the trouble—the kidneys and bladder. Relief from pain is positively guaranteed within 24 hours of taking De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and a blue tinge in the urine caused by one of the antiseptic ingredients proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have actually passed right through the kidneys and bladder.

Mrs. Wykes, of 23, Victoria-street, Nuneaton, said in 1913:—"For over eleven years I suffered with terrible kidney trouble and most acute backache pains. At various times through this long period of suffering I have been in a very bad condition, pains striking me across the back and loins. To stoop was torture, and every action was a trouble. It was just as if a vice had got hold of me and was screwing me up. I tried many remedies, first one and then another recommending me to different things, but nothing seemed to touch my case. During the early part of 1913 I heard of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and determined to give them a trial. I am thankful I did, because I seemed to gain relief after the very first dose. I got another 2s. 9d. box from Mr. Baker's shop in Abbey-street, and felt much better. I got brighter and more active, and in fact felt a different woman. I intended to make a good cure of my case, seeing that I was getting so much relief, and I am pleased to say that I have done so, because for the last twelve months I have been absolutely clear of my old complaint and have not had the slightest trace of any kind of backache."

Mrs. WYKES, (from Photo).

Nearly three years afterwards—April, 1916—Mrs. Wykes said:—"De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills did me permanent good, there is not the slightest doubt about that; I always recommend them with a strong feeling a gratitude for what they have done for me."

With this splendid testimony in mind, can you continue to suffer without giving De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills a trial? For rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, bladder pains and inflammation, stone, and Bright's Disease they are absolutely unrivalled. They never fail to give relief. Within 24 hours the relief from pain and a certain blue tinge in the urine show that they have passed right through the kidneys and commenced their work.

Many women, with all the strain of housework and motherhood, suffer pains and weaknesses that make depressed and irritable, and yet are content to go on suffering until the weakness has gone too far, when they pay for their neglect with the tortures of a deadly disease.

These dark circles under the eyes, bad breath and nasty taste in the mouth, weary, stabbing, dragging-down backache pains, headaches, swollen and rheumatic limbs are the warnings of deadly kidney complaints. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

Delays are dangerous. As soon as the first symptoms begin to show themselves you should treat them, with a remedy that has cured thousands of chronic cases, the remedy that thousands of people are taking to-day, the only proof cure for kidney trouble—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

These are the words of Mrs. Briggs, of 2, Park-lane, Hayes, End, Middlesex:—"I owe my life to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills; they made me a new woman."—Mrs. Briggs says that after a severe chill her kidneys became inflamed.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

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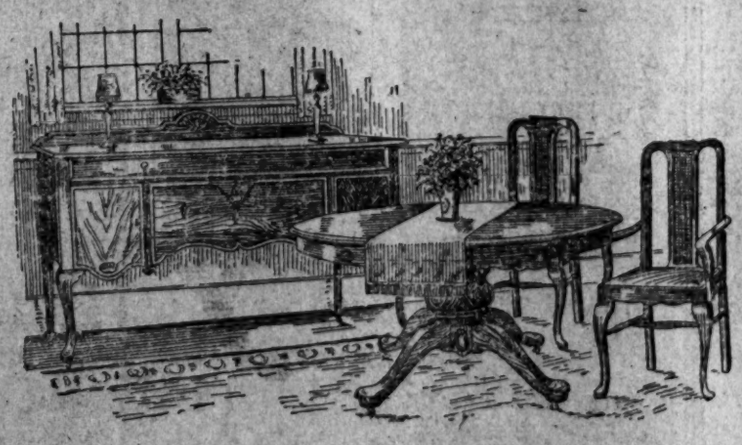

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Honan Famine Relief Committee Cash Statement For January And February 1921

January 1st, Balance brought forward ..	$58,041.89
To Receipts, Jan. and Feb.	
American Advisory Famine Relief Committee	246,510.00
Shanghai Famine Relief Committee	64,600.00
Hankow Famine Relief Committee	25,000.00
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	50,000.00
Canadian gifts	231,498.32
Other donations, as per detailed statement	35,351.74
	$711,002.05
EXPENDITURES	
Money Grants to sub-committees	116,968.50
Transport and travelling	1,753.58
Grain purchase	275,981.32
Central Committee administration expenses for three months	1,603.69
Wadded garments, 10,000 suits	19,000.00
Publicity	300.00
By Balance in Hand	295,394.95
	$711,002.05

Francis S. Joyce,
Tuan Pei-chu,
Treasurer.

Receipts for January-February

Per E. W. Fitchford..	$868.50
K'ao Ch'eng Hsien ...	50.00
Foreign Office, Peking	50,000.00
Kwang Chou C.I.M....	94.00
Kweng Chou C.I.M...	2.36
Per Rev. H. M. Harris.	418.70
Hsu Chou Local Constabulary	50.03
Batavia Chamber of Commerce	350.00
K'aifeng Y.M.C.A. ...	35.60
Per E. W. Fitchford..	100.00
Per Rev. G. E. Simmons	41.00
Per Rev. G. E. Simmons	10.00
Christian Herald Fund	5,000.00
Kiangsu Provincial Treasurer	2,000.00
Per Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts, Canton	200.00
Per Y.M.C.A., Canton Students	30.00
Per Y.M.C.A., Canton Students	45.00
Rev. A. Olson, Swelchou (Third contribution)	50.00
Rev. and Mrs. E. McN. Poteat	1,200.00
Rev. H. M. Morris ...	21.27
Wuhu Famine Relief Committee	639.86
Mrs. Wu per Mr. Consterly	7.40
Mrs. Wu per Mr. Consterly	3.70
Mrs. Wu per Mr. Consterly	1.85
Mrs. Wu per Mr. Consterly	2.75
Mrs. Wu per Mr. Consterly	.90
Kushih Hsien Educational Society	30.00
K'ao Ch'eng Hsien ...	400.00
C.M.S. Girls' School, Ningpo	30.00
K'eifeng Church Mission (Third contribution)	100.00
Mrs. Robt. Preston ...	3.61
Per Mrs. Poteat, from American friends ..	548.45
Mr. Harris, from American friends	295.90
Commercial Press, Limited, K'aifeng ..	50.00
Per Rev. H. M. Harris	1.20
Tsinanfu Union Church	32.20
Rev. W. E. Sallee....	100.00
Rev. H. S. Conway ...	30.00
Rev. F. Ditmanson ...	15.00
Mr. Wang Shih T'ung, and friends	1,000.00
Mr. Lu Mao Kung....	1.00
Rev. McN. Poteat	27.50
Rev. H. M. Harris ...	9.75
Rev. Nelson, Loshan..	100.00
Mr. Hogan	94.00
Per E. W. Fitchford..	113.00
Per E. W. Fitchford..	87.00
Per E. W. Fitchford..	100.00
American Advisory Famine Relief Committee	60,000.00
Feng Ch'iu Magistrate	24.10
Y.M.C.A., January ...	35.45
Y. M. C. A., Per Mr. Chao	500.00
Mr. Tsao	2.00
Shanghai International Committee (Fourth Grant) ...	50,000.00
Juyang Tao Yin	260.00
Ho Loh Tao Yin	222.00
Shui li Chu	274.00
Y.M.C.A. Fourth Collection, concert	263.00
Shi Yeh T'ing, September Sub	56.66
Yu Chou Tax Office Contribution	96.00
Mr. P'u	5.30
Kwan Hua Chu	32.00
K'aifeng Tao Yin	132.00
Honan Provincial Treasurer	481.70
Stamp Tax Office	99.00
Ho Pei Tao Yin	192.00
Shi Yeh T'ing	108.31
K'ao Ch'eng Hsien...	450.00
American Advisory Famine Relief Committee (2nd Gr.) ..	75,000.00
Shanghai International Committee (5th Gr.)	4,600.00
Per Mr. Simmons....	3.61
Per Rev. E. M. Poteat, Gold $25	45.16
Rev. F. Ditmanson, Gold $50	101.06
Canadian Churches (G. $85,000)	162,396.58
Southern Baptist Mission, Honan, G. G.$5,000	10,551.19
Chinese Secretaries in France, per Rev. M. Wheeler, Fr. 6,641.	903.72
Per Rev. E. McN. Poteat, G.$50.00	106.46
Rev. H. H. Correy....	10.00
American Students in U.S.A., per Y.M.C.A.	1,632.00
American Advisory Committee (3rd gift)	111,510.00
Mr. Briggs, G.$155...	292.10
Per Mrs. Poteat, G.6.02	11.34
Per Mrs. Poteat, G.18.95	35.80
Per Mrs. Poteat, G.100	188.50
Per Mrs. Poteat, G.116	218.60
Mr. Harris, G.$2.....	3.76
Per Mr. Simmons, G.$50	94.25
Canadian Gift, per Pres. Miss. North Honan G.$45,000 ..	69,101.84
Hankow Famine Relief Committee	25,000.00
Per Mr. Simmons, G.$41.00	85.52
Rev. J. and Miss Cooper Robinson, Yen 250	254.85
Per Mr. Millman, Yen 7	7.13
Christians at Inazawa, Yen 6.18	6.30
Meredith College, Raleigh N.C., (U.S.A.) Per Miss Louise E. Fleming, G.$351.27	730.90
Chinese friends (19 gifts)	27.00
Church Mission, Japan, Per Mr. Simmons	35.00
Shanghai International Committee (grant 6)	10,000.00
The Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak	150.34
Sui P'ing (Taels 50)..	72.31
Miss Chao	2.00
Miss Chang	2.00
Wm. Nelson, Loshan, Tls. 20	28.86
Governor's Yamen Officials	2,121.93
	$652,960.16

PRINCE TO PLAY VIOLIN

Concert To Aid German Monarchist Group Stirs Radicals

Berlin, Feb. 3.—A former prince will tickle the ears of polite Germany here Monday when he appears in a violin recital for the benefit of the campaign purse of the Nationalist Party, Germany's extreme monarchistic group.

Friederich Wilhelm von Preussen, a cousin of the former Kaiser and a brother of Joachim Albrecht, is the new Royalist virtuoso.

The radical element here declares it would not be so bad if the Prince were to play for charity or to enrich his own coffers, but hesitates to accept the idea of his playing to aid re-establishment of the monarchy without protest.

Japanese Buying Cattle In China

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, March 24.—An enterprise recently launched by the Japanese is that of an association known as the Japanese Asiatic Cattle Importing Company, financed by the Japanese banks of Tsingtao in Shantung. With a capital of $5,000,000 Chinese currency, the ultimate purpose of this Company, it is stated, is the purchase of 300,000 head of cattle, for which they are paying $80.00 per head, regardless of breed or condition; the high price offering a ready inducement to the Chinese farmers to part with their stock.

The report is that all of the healthy cattle are shipped to Japan; the impoverished animals being slaughtered and canned for export to foreign countries. Owing to fear of opposition through public opinion the original plan of the promoters, to establish buying agencies throughout the five famine-stricken Provinces of China, was abandoned. Twenty Shantung men, to whom is paid a high commission, are said to be negotiating the cattle-buying.

R.R. Construction Will Be Resumed

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, March 24.—Announcement is made that construction is to be resumed on the much talked of uncompleted portion of the Canton-Hankow railway, a party of engineers being already in the field for the purpose of locating the line, which it is estimated will require about a year. Mr. C. J. Carroll, the American engineer-in-chief of the I-Kwei section of the Szechuan-Hankow Railway, who is acting in consultation with the Chief Engineer of the Canton-Hankow Line, returned recently from a reconnaissance of the unfinished gap, covering a distance of approximately 270 miles.

The Ministry of Communications, it is authentically reported, has appropriated $400,000 per month for the completion of the Hupeh-Hunan Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, a distance of approximately 75 miles. The funds are to be furnished jointly by the four lines of the Chinese Government Railways now operating—the Peking-Hankow, the Peking-Suiyuan, the Peking-Mukden, and the Tientsin-Pukow. According to present plans location will have progressed sufficiently that actual construction may be started on May 1, of this year.

Press Conference Slated For October

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, March 24.—Of interest to not only newspaper men, but to the news-reading public at large, is the fact that definite arrangements have been completed for the convention of the Press Congress of the World in Honolulu, October 4 to 14 of this year. Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism, of the University of Missouri, who is president of the Press Congress of the World, will preside.

It is hoped that this meeting of press representatives from all parts of the world may create such a spirit of getting-together and co-operation, as to result in the establishment and maintenance of a central news station at Honolulu, whereby news despatches may be relayed direct to the various countries bordering on the Pacific as well as to any other country desiring news of any particular nature. Java, it is understood, has expressed herself as being very anxious to unite with other countries in such a newspaper distribution point at Honolulu—the Cross roads of the Pacific.

Anfuites Renewing Activity, Report

(Staff Wire To THE CHINA PRESS*)*

Hankow, March 26.—Confidential reports have been received at the Tuchun's yamen in Wuchang relative to the former members of the Anfu Club renewing their activities in the Yangtse Valley. Branch organisations have been reestablished in Kiangsu and Hupeh, and still others will soon be reopened in Nanchang.

It is reported that Hsu Shu-tseng or Little Hsu, leader of the Anfu ring, has advanced large funds for reviving the Anfu Club. Secret arrangements are said to have been made with certain military officials in Kiangsu and similar arrangements for assistance, according to the local Japanese newspapers, will soon be made in Kiangsi and Hupeh, as well as other provinces along the Yangtse.

Jap Journalists Guests At Dinner

(China Press Correspondence)

Hankow, March 24.—The Wuhan Journalists Club composed of Chinese newspaper men of Hankow and Wuchang, entertained Japanese journalists, officials and business men in Hankow at a dinner last Sunday in return for a banquet given by the Japanese to the Wuhan Chinese journalists some time previous. Besides the editors of local Japanese papers and correspondents in Hankow for Tokio papers, there were present the president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, the Japanese Consul-General at Hankow and managers of all the important Japanese firms in Hankow.

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Europe's Debt And Our Own

An Argument For Canceling Obligations, Both For Ethical Reasons And To Protect Our Exports

The writer of this article was born in England of American parents, went to school in Germany and was for many years a partner in the banking house of Lazard Freres in New York. He joined the firm in New York as a partner in 1901, having become an employe in its San Francisco office in 1877. Four years ago he retired from business. He is the author of "The American Revolution in Our School Text Books" and "German Militarism and Its Critics."

By CHARLES ALTSCHUL
(New York Times)

At the outbreak of the great war men throughout the world stood aghast at the frightful possibilities the future had in store. In our country, the meaning and possible effect of the catastrophe were not realized in the least; we failed to grasp that it would be impossible to escape becoming involved. Public opinion crystallized very slowly. Even after we had entered the conflict, there were many who at first indulged in the expectation that our sole contribution would consist of money and war material.

Looking back, it seems difficult to understand why our people did not realize at once our war as well as that of the Allies. The treacherous invasion of Belgium, in acknowledged disregard of treaty obligations, and the peace terms suggested by Germany—as early as 1915—when they considered themselves victors, left no doubt of the contemplated changes in the map of Europe, and of the utter ruin which would overtake the Allies, if Germany should prevail.

Even after the sinking of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, with more than two hundred Americans on board, we still thought that we could keep out of the struggle, though the country was thoroughly aroused by this German infamy. It dawned very slowly upon our people "that if America stayed out of the great war, and Germany won, America would forthwith be required to defend herself, and would be unable to defend herself, against the same lust for conquest, the same will to dominate the world which had made Europe a bloody shambles." (Elihu Root speech in Chicago, Sept. 14, 1917.)

As we did enter the war, after Germany's final submarine challenge, we throw ourselves wholeheartedly into the struggle, and quickly abandoned long-cherished traditions—the selective service law was passed within six weeks after the declaration of war. Not only our financial resources, but our own flesh and blood, were thus pledged to protect the world from the menace of Teutonic domination. And when the armistice was finally signed, the different peoples who had fought side by side for the protection of their highest ideals felt closer to each other and seemed more alive to each other's welfare than ever before. There seemed to arise from the smoke of battle at least this comforting idea, that prejudice had been overcome, old animosities removed and a basis found for reciprocally gratifying intercourse in the future. The world was filled with extravagant hopes and the dawn of a better day seemed in sight.

The tragedy of it all is that this brighter prospect was soon obscured. Among Germany's opponents renewed animosities, jealousies and loss of faith again developed—all fanned by an insidious propaganda similar to that which had palsied the judgment of our people prior to our entry into the war. And now, barely two years after the signing of the armistice, one is forced to the conclusion that the idealistic picture conjured up during the last days of the conflict has vanished, and that the dreams and hopes of the masses are not to come true. Each country seems intent on following its own immediate interests in utter disregard of those broader and more far-reaching considerations which alone can favorably affect the intercourse among nations.

Should this tendency continue unchecked, it is not difficult to imagine that a complete disruption of the political systems of the Old World and continued warfare would result.

It may still be possible to invoke again the glorious, broad-minded and humanitarian spirit which hovered over the lands of the victors at the close of the war. In face of the appalling alternative, even the feeblest effort in that direction may seem warranted.

The American Expeditionary Forces reached Europe at a very critical time. The Allies had already undergone three years of terrific fighting and were thoroughly worn out; they had held the enemy at bay a long time, although the fortunes of war had swayed to and fro; they had suffered heavily in killed and wounded and had strained their resources to the breaking point. While we were still making up our minds where our duty lay they had blasted the road along which they and we finally fought our way to victory. The English Navy, too, had displayed constant activity; it had kept all the lanes of ocean travel open from the outset and had facilitated the shipment of enormous quantities of war material and other supplies which we had sold to the Allies at considerable advantage to ourselves. As soon as we were ready, it assisted very greatly in transporting our troops to Europe. The Allies have borne testimony, ungrudgingly and enthusiastically, to the vital assistance we rendered them in their honor of need; it is for us to appraise the relative value of our contribution to the common cause. The tables herewith are intended to assist in this and to invite comparison between our sacrifices and those of the principal powers associated with us in the war.

Does it really seem as if we, the richest and most powerful nation of all, had done all that might be expected in view of the common danger? Do we not owe it to ourselves to stand by with every ounce of our strength until the general situation is stabilized? Do we not in all fairness owe it to the Allies to see that their financial and economic situation is fortified so that they may freely devote themselves to overcoming the ravages of the war? Is not an equitable adjustment due them after they faced the storm and onslaught for three harrowing years and stood between us and the Teuton menace?

It was not the duty of France alone to protect her frontiers; it was not the duty of Britain alone to come to the rescue of her neighbor. Their geographical proximity to the aggressors should not have singled them out as the defenders of all we ourselves held sacred. The conflict which arrayed nearly all the civilized countries against the Central Powers did not become our affair merely after a certain date; it was ours from the beginning. Surely our duty is not ended nor a balance ready to be struck! Think alone of the loss of men's lives among the Allies—an entire generation practically wiped out—and it will become clear that a generous nation like ours cannot withdraw without first making every possible additional sacrifice consistent with national safety to equalize the load resting upon the shoulders of all who fought at our side.

The first important contribution to the discussion of post-war conditions was Mr. Keynes's "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." No matter how one may criticise his pro-German bias or his emphasis of Mr. Wilson's fourteen points, no matter whether one agrees with his conclusions or not, his book has had the unquestioned merit that it forced into the limelight those features of the Peace Treaty with which it deals. His two outstanding recommendations are the fixing of a reasonable amount to be exacted from Germany by way of reparation—which every well-informed person has long considered essential—and the entire cancellation of inter-ally indebtedness incurred for the purposes of the war.

This second proposal, which was first put forward by others, but was sponsored by Keynes and only thereby called to general attention, has been dismissed in this country with scant consideration. "Congress would never consent" and similar expressions have been used to brush it aside. But the reactions of Congress are often different from those which men of finance and affairs expect. If the people showed a disposition to be more loyal to their associates in the war or more generous than our leading men have been, Congress would follow any courageous lead in that direction. A few voices have been raised in favor of the Keynes proposal, but they have been drowned by the general outcry against it. It is not a popular move to ask the public to add to the load it already carries. Nevertheless, the argument is morally and economically sound; the future of the entire world may depend upon its being understood and approved.

As one of its essential features, Keynes's plan provides that the United States cancel approximately ten billion dollars lent to the Allies, of which one-half is the amount owed us by Great Britain, thus making it possible for Great Britain to cancel loans of about nine billion dollars and France loans of about one and three-quarters billion dollars made by them. The net result of all this would be that the United States would surrender ten billions, Great Britain four and one-half billions, while France would gain about three and one-half billions, Italy four billions, and the other Allies various smaller sums. It is clear beyond question that such an arrangement would relieve the debtor countries greatly, and would vastly improve the chances of revival of normal business intercourse in the world at large. The great creditor nation of the world, the United States would have generously assumed an added burden—but a burden which we alone are able to stand.

The question is, will we do our share? Would it really be generosity or would it be enlightened self-interest if we consented to wipe off the slate all loans made to our associates for the purposes of the war—England and France doing likewise?

These loans were made at the time, and granted in the manner they were, because it seemed the quickest way to obtain result; and in those trying times every day counted. Our readiness to contribute financial support to the cause cannot be questioned; in case of need, we would have granted it to any of the countries arrayed with us against the Central Powers. It was due to expediency alone that our advances were not more largely scattered and that today our principal claims are against Great Britain and France.

There can be no repayment by any of the countries indebted to us in any reasonable length of time; they simply cannot afford it. At best, the loans will have to be funded, spread over a long period, with very easy payments for interest and amortisation. Even then, the load will seriously impede the free economic development of the Allies in the future, and from time to time will greatly disturb the exchange markets of the world. We are not only vitally interested in avoiding this, but we should strain every nerve to remedy the demoralisation already existing. And this for the reason that continued weakness in foreign exchange acts as a direct stimulus to imports into this country, while it immeasurably checks free exports. Whatever we want to sell abroad is made costlier for the foreign consumer, and whatever is manufactured abroad can be laid down here at correspondingly lower prices expressed in our currency. Unless this situation is remedied, the result must be that our export trade will languish just so soon as Europe no longer depends on us alone for her urgent needs. We must then be prepared for a sharp reaction in agricultural and industrial enterprise, and in trade generally, with consequent unemployment and all the misery this involves.

The problem has, however, still another aspect. Had we entered the war sooner—and it is surely no longer difficult to plead that we should have done so—our assistance would unquestionably have brought it to an earlier close, and the financial burdens would then have been quite differently distributed. We should have had more on our shoulders; our associates correspondingly less. Are they to be penalized for this? Are we not willing to waive our claim against those who suffered most because they were nearest at hand, and who defended us in defending themselves? We cannot give them back their dead, who fell for us too, but we can at least brighten their future by relieving them of responsibilities which will weigh on them for generations.

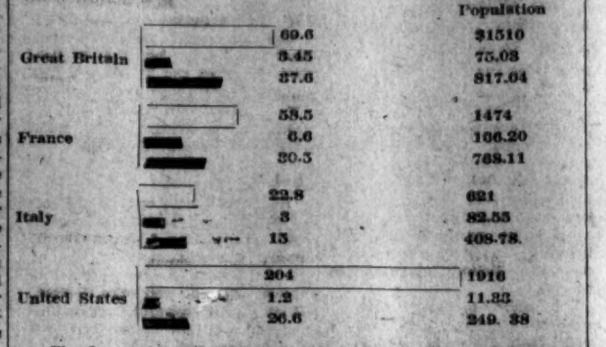
From an economic point of view, it will be much the best, in the long run, if we wipe these

(Continued on Page 14)

PRE-WAR FINANCES.

Showing that the future of the other combatants mentioned in the table is mortgaged to a far greater extent than ours, although our debt rose more than any other country's in proportion to the pre-war indebtedness.

White—Estimated pre-war national wealth.
Shaded—Estimated pre-war national debts.
Black—Estimated post-war national debts.
Expressed in Billions of Dollars.



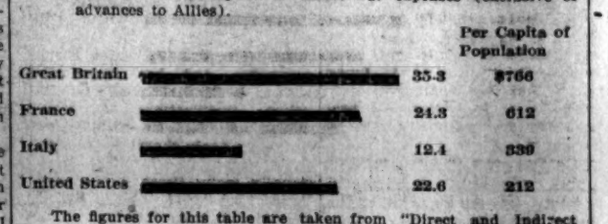
The figures for this table are compiled from "Financial Status of Belligerents," by Louis Ross Gottlieb, statistician for the Public Service Commission for the First District. The per capita figures have been added.

(Foreign currencies changed into dollars on pre-war basis.)

WAR-DEBT BURDENS.

Showing that the war debt rests much more lightly on the United States population, although the total amount spent by this nation is larger than that spent by Italy, and nearly as large as that spent by France.

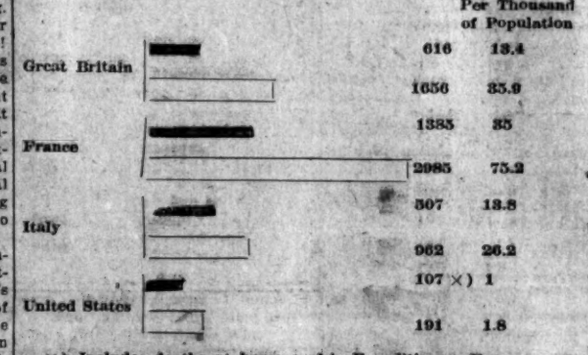
Billions of dollars spent for direct war expenses (exclusive of advances to Allies).



The figures for this table are taken from "Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War," by Ernest L. Bogart, Professor of Economics, University of Illinois. The per capita figures have been added.

SACRIFICES IN LIVES.

Black—Thousands of men killed in action and died of wounds.
White—Thousands of men seriously and otherwise wounded.

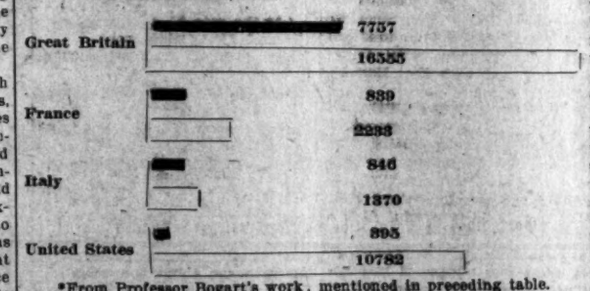


×) Includes deaths at home and in Expeditionary Force

The figures for this table are taken from "Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War," by Ernest L. Bogart, Professor of Economics, University of Illinois. The per thousand figures have been added.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

Black—Thousands of gross tons of merchant shipping lost through acts of war.*
White—Thousands of gross tons of merchant shipping belonging to the different countries according to The Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1919.



*From Professor Bogart's work, mentioned in preceding table.

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WEATHER

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BIRTH

SCHIERHOST: On Macrh 21st, 1921, at 54 Wong Lo Road, to Capt. and Mrs. E. Schierhost, a daughter. 36555

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Easter Day 7 a.m., Holy Communion. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (And at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; "Hall Festal Day;" Psalms 2, 16; Lessons Exod; xii, 1-4; Rev. i, 4-18; Stanford in B flat; Hymns 134, 125, 137; Anthem "Awake, thou Wintry Earth;" Bach. Preacher, The Dean. 11:30 Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Children's Service and Procession. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalms 117, 118; Harwood in A flat; Lessons; Isaiah li, 1-16; John xx, 1-23; Anthem "Awake thou Wintry Earth;" Bach. Hymns 134, 138, 477; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—Easter Day. 7:30 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins; Psalms 2, 16; Lessons Exodus xii, 1-14; Revelation i, 4-18; Holy Communion and Sermon; Hymns 134, 137, 316, 125; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

St. Joseph's Church.—Easter Sunday: Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8:15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, no sermon. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week-days, masses at 6 and 7:30 a.m.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject "The real proof of Easter;" Psalms 111 and 112; "Te Deum (Smart in F);" Hymns 152, 151, 369. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject "I will arise;" Psalm 118; Anthem "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" (Hopkins); Hymns 156, 169, 58.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English on Easter Sunday, at six o'clock. Preacher, The Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. J. Walter Lowrie, D.D.; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. J. Walter Lowrie, D.D.

Community Church.—11 a.m., Columbia Country Club, 50 Rue Doumer, Rev. Luther Freeman, D.D., Preacher. Subject: "If a man die Shall he live again." Special Easter music. 5 p.m., Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund, Rev. Luther Freeman, D.D., Preacher. The morning's subject will be repeated. Music: The Magdalen—Warren, Hosannah—Grainer, God so Loved the World—Stainer, sung by the quartet.

New Thought Center.—No. 12 Nanking Road, Kelly, Walsh Bldg., Top Floor. Sunday service from 11 to 12 a.m. Subject: The Resurrection. Free Treatments and Teachings daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Public cordially invited.

An Easter Vision

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

My soul beheld a vision of the Master;
Methought He stood with grieved and questioning eyes,
Where Freedom drove its chariot to disaster
And toilers heard, unheeding, toilers' cries.
Where man withheld God's bounties from his neighbor,
And fertile fields were sterilised by greed.
Where Labor's hand was lifted against labor,
And suffering serfs to despots turned when freed.

Majestic rose tall steeple after steeple;
Imperious bells called worshippers to prayer;
But as they passed, the faces of the people
Were marred by envy, anger and despair.
"Christ the Redeemer of the world has risen,
Peace and good will," so rang the major strain.
But forth from sweatshops, tenement and prison
Wailed minor protests, redolent with pain.

Methought about the Master, all unseeing,
Fought desperate hosts of striking clan with clan,
Their primal purpose, meant for labor's freeing,
Sunk in vindictive hate of man for man.
Pretentious Wealth, in unearned robes of beauty,
Flung Want a pittance from her bulging purse,
While ill-paid Toil went on dull rounds of duty,
Hell in her heart, and on her lips a curse.

Then spoke the Christ (so wondrous was my vision),
(Deep, deep, His voice, with sorrow's cadence fraught)
"This world today would be a realm elysian,
Had my disciples lived the love I taught.
Un-Christlike is the Christian creed men fashion,
Who kneel to worship, and who rise to slay.
Profane pretenders of my holy Passion,
Ye nail Me newly to the cross each day."

Humor And Hymns

(*Japan Advertiser*)

Robert Louis Stevenson used to say that his old nurse gave him his first passion for the drama by the grand way she had of reciting the Psalms. Now the Scots metrical version of the Psalms of David is not quite poetry but it has qualities of its own as anyone who has ever heard a Highland congregation droning.

Like p-e-e-elican i' the wilderness

will acknowlege. And you would scarcely look for drama in the modern hymn-book though scholars say that the roots of opera are traceable to the liturgical dialogues of the early church. But Mr. F. J. Gillman, himself a compiler of a popular hymnody, has extracted some humor from the hymn-book.

At a recent conference a speaker referred to the old type of Gospel hymn in which men are described as worms, and quoted the couplet:

I am only a miserable worm
Blowing the Gospel trumpet.

Why is it that certain hymns are in such wearisome demand? Is it because of the tune, or from the mere love of old, familiar things? Archbishop Temple used to say that whenever he opened a new church or presided at a dedication service he always could reckon on two things: "The Church's One Foundation" and cold chicken?

Sometimes more subtle reasons than mere familiarity determine the choice. At family prayers in a certain household the cook continually asked for the same hymn; and when her mistress sought an explanation she was told; "Please'm, it's my policeman's number!" There are many stories of the misunderstanding of the meaning of hymns on the part of little children. One hymn of Mrs. Alexander's presents a puzzle to the infant mind. "It's such a cannibal hymn, mummie," said the little girl. "It says":

O give me Samuel's ear,
Alive and quick!

Then there was the child who came home from church, where they had been singing that

Satan trembles when he sees
The weakest saint upon his knees,

and said he couldn't understand why he let them sit upon his knees if it made him tremble so. Yet another little boy once startled his mother at evening prayer time by saying:

Bless Thy little pig tonight.

"I'm tired," he solemnly explained, "of being a little lamb: I'm going to be a piggie for a

(Continued on Page 15)

Japan's Naval Plans Claim Huge Part Of Income

An Analysis Of The Eight-Eight Expansion Scheme In Relation To The National Budget; Other Nations Spend Proportionately Less

(*Japan Advertiser*)

When national resources are taken into account Japan's eight and eight naval program is the most ambitious scheme of naval expansion ever undertaken in time of peace by any modern nation. It imposes on the Japanese people an effort greater than that of Germany in 1914 when her war preparations reached their maximum. In fighting power it aims at placing Japan nearer the United States than Germany was to England in 1914. It will make Japan the close second, almost the equal, of America, and will relegate the British Navy, as it stands today at the height of its war power, definitely to the third place.

The naval program is the dominating feature of the Japanese budget for 1921-22—the most militaristic of peace time budgets of modern times. The appropriations now before the Diet, included in the main budget and the supplementary budget passed by the House of Representatives on March 8, total Y.1,620,386,326. Of this total Y.811,184,190, or 50.1 percent, is claimed by the army and the navy, while the navy also is to receive Y.535,885,780, which is 33.3 percent of the total. The army and navy together will receive a fraction of one percent more than half of the entire national income of the Japanese Empire for 1921-22 and the navy alone one-third. And Japan is at peace with the world.

It is the purpose of this article to deal only with the program of naval expansion, omitting any detailed account of the other phases of the general defense plan, many of which would appear formidable were it not for the overshadowing position of the eight-eight program in the estimates.

Two or three outstanding propositions are put forward in practically every statement made by Japan's public men on the naval situation since Senator Borah's naval holiday proposal first claimed world attention. Without injustice to the men who have stated them at various times, with slightly different phrasing and emphasis in each case but nearly always with the same general effect these propositions can be restated thus:

Whatever agreement for the limitation of armaments is entered into, Japan must be allowed to complete her eight-eight program.

This eight-eight program is an old scheme of naval expansion, for defense only, demanded by the necessity of protecting the ocean borne commerce of Japan and the coasts of the Empire.

The completion of this program will still leave Japan far behind the United States—some Japanese leaders also say behind Great Britain—in naval power, even though the United States completes only the expansion program of 1916.

STATEMENTS QUESTIONED

A careful study of the eight-eight building program and what it means in fighting ships of the latest type, apart from any comparison with other proposed fleets or the share of the national income it will claim, leads to a questioning of at least the sense of proportion of Japan's spokesmen. When this program is considered in its relation to the national income, to foreign trade and merchant marine, and in this light is compared to the programs of the United States and Great Britain, the claim of the Japanese leaders come still more into question.

The eight-eight program, although it has been a formula representing the ambition of the Japanese Navy Office for twelve years or more, is not in its present form an old program. It is the newest naval program in the world. It calls for sixteen capital ships, only the first of which has been completed and commissioned. This is the Nagato, launched in November, 1919, and commissioned last year. She is bigger than any warship in the British Navy except the Hood and is more than 1,00 tons larger in displacement and at least the equal in armament of the American superdreadnaughts of the California and Maryland classes. The second ship of this program, the Matsu, sistership of the Nagato, will be comissioned this year. These two naval giants are larger than any American fighting ship now commissioned or likely to be in commission before the end of 1922. Their tonnage is 33,800 tons; that of the Maryland 32,600 tons. These are only the first two; the others will be larger, and the last four, possibly the las six, of the Japanese dreadnaughts will be at least as large as the biggest of the American battleships.

16 NEW CAPITAL SHIPS

The eight-eight program provides that Japan must have eight superdreadnaughts and eight battlecruisers all less than eight years old. Many writers have been assuming that this program included at least four of the superdreadnoughts in the present Japanese Navy—the Fuso, Hyuga, Ise and Yamashiro—and four of the present battle cruiser fleet—the Hiyei, Kongo, Kirishima and Haruna. It does not. All these ships are relegated to the second line in the calculations of the eight-eight program, although today they are as fine fighting ships as float. The four superdreadnaughts named are larger than any in the British Navy; the four battle cruisers are the equal of the British Tiger and larger than the Repulse and Renown. The United States Navy has at present no battlecruisers—nothing to compare with the Kongo and her sister ships.

The first two of the eight new battlecruisers have just been started, their keels having been laid in December. They are designed to be the equals of the British Hood and the American battlecruisers of the Lexington class, 43,000 to 45,000 tons in displacement, carrying 16-inch and possibly 18-inch guns and having a speed of 33½ knots.

BEGINS WHERE BRITAIN QUIT

The eight-eight program means that Japan's expansion begins where Britain's left off. Her new battleships will at least equal the biggest and best of the United States Navy. The first of the new battle cruisers will equal the last of the American. The last four of the giant ships Japan is planning to be designed two or three years hence, will probably go beyond anything America will build under her present program.

The eight-eight program means sixteen post-Jutland capital ships in the Japanese Navy within the next seven years. England has only one and is building none. The United States Navy will have at most eighteen, unless the present program is expanded.

The eight-eight program requires that all Japan's present facilities for the construction of capital ships must work at top speed and full capacity for the next seven years to complete it.

The eight-eight program means that in 1928 Japan will have a navy practically the equal of the American Navy, in case the expansion of the American Navy does not go beyond present authorised plans. Taking eight-years as the life of a modern battleship in the first line, Japan will have sixteen capital ships in the first line by the middle of 1928; America will have at most only two more. There will be this difference, however, to Japan's advantage. The designs of all the American ships will date before 1922, at the latest. The last eight ships of Japan's first line fleet will be at least four years later in design—at least four years larger, more powerful and better armed—than the best of the American battle fleet.

COMPARE RATIOS TO INCOME

But the full effect of a comparison of the building program of Japan with that of the United States or with Great Britain's existing and at present stationary fleet, cannot be gained by a simple matching of ship for ship and gun for gun. It is only when the various programs are considered in their relation to the resources of the Governments that are carrying them forward that the Japanese effort is seen in its proper proportions.

The budgets for the next fiscal year—the main budget of Y.1,562,000,000 and the supplementary budget of Y.58,386,323—call for expenditures totalling Y.1,620,386,323. In the regular budget an appropriation of Y.499,000,000 is asked for the navy and Y.39,885,780 more is asked in the supplementary budget, making a total of Y.535,885,780 for the navy alone. This is 33.3 percent of the total annual income of the Imperial Government of Japan. It has already been pointed out that the estimates for the army, totalling Y.272,299,11, or 16.8 percent of the total estimates, brings the share of the national income claimed by defense up to 50.1 percent.

COMPARISON WITH GERMANY

This forms an interesting comparison with figures taken from the German estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1915. These estimates were approved in April, 1914, and represent Germany's last peacetime budget before the Great War, a budget prepared when her preparations for war were at their greatest momentum. The total Imperial revenues were estimated at 3,496 million marks. Of this amount 1,093 million marks were set aside for the army and navy together, or 31 percent of the total as compared to Japan's 50.1 percent set aside for armaments in the coming year. The German army claimed 572 million marks, or 24.9 of the total. This is higher than the estimates for the Japanese army in the coming year, which claim only 16.8 percent of the total revenues. But the naval budgets furnish the most interesting comparison. Germany in 1914-15 set aside 221,000,000 marks, or only 6.2 per cent of her income, for her navy, while Japan in 1921-22 proposes to use 33.3 percent of her income for the navy. Japan's naval program today claims five times as large a share of her imperial revenues as the German fleet claimed from the German Imperial terasury in the last peace year, when Germany was completing four capital ships a year to Japan's two a year under the present program and was straining every nerve to overcome the British advantage on the sea.

Not only in proportion to national income, but also in actual cash, Japan is spending on her navy nearly five times as much as Germany proposed to spend in 1914-15. Reducing the German naval estimates of that year to yen at the rate of two marks to the yen the following result is obtained:

German naval budget,
1914-15 ..... Y.110,500,000
Japanese naval budget,
1921-22 535,780,000

The purchasing power of money has decreased since 1914, but with allowance for the decrease—that is, supposing five yen in 1921 to be equal in purchasing power to two yen in 1914—Japan is still spending approximately twice as much as Germany proposed in that year to spend on her navy.

U.S. NAVY VOTED 6.8 PERCENT

The Treasury Department's estimate of the revenues of the United States Government for the fiscal year of 1921 is $5,799,758,375. In the session of Congress which closed on March 3 the House of Representatives voted appropriations for the navy totalling $395,000,000 That is 6.8 percent of the national income. It is to be remembered, however, in considering the American appropriations that Congress adjourned before the Senate approved the naval appropriation bill, which therefore must go over to the special session which probably will convene next month. The bill as passed by the House of Representatives, however, indicates about what the naval expenditures for the fiscal year 1921-22 will be. The sentiment of Congress is well represented by the House's appropriations and favors revision downward rather than upward when it comes to naval expenditures.

The budget estimates for the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1921, show a total income of 1,418 million pounds sterling. The gross naval estimates amounted to 96 million pounds sterling. That is 6.7 per cent of the national income.

Japan proposes to spend 33.3 percent of her national income on her navy the United States 6.8 percent; the United Kingdom 6.7 percent. But these figures include all expenditures on the navy. To get the true proportions of the naval programs we must compare the amount set aside for new naval construction by each Power with that Power's national income.

A FIFTH FOR NEW SHIPS

The Japanese Government's main budget for the coming year calls for 273 million to be spent for new warship construction. In addition the supplementary budget passed last allots Y.37,066,705 to the Navy for extraordinary expenditures. In presenting this additional budget it was explained that this amount was made necessary by the increased costs of naval construction, this amount being needed in addition to the Y.273,000,000 asked in the main budget to carry forward the eight-eight program for the coming year. Thus the Government proposes to spend a total of Y.310,066,705 for new naval construction. This is 19.1 percent, or nearly one-fifth, of all the taxes paid by the subjects of the Emperor of Japan into the national treasury and of all other forms of national income.

The American Navy Department asked the session of Congress just closed for $184,000,000 for continuinig the expansion program for 1921-22. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, however, cut the appropriation for new construction to $90,000,000, which is the amount in the bill which the Senate will take up in the coming special session. That is only 1.6 percent of the estimated annual income of the United States Government.

1.1 PERCENT FOR BRITAIN

The British Naval Estimates for 1920-21 called for £15,790,100 sterling for new construction, including the building of naval aviation material. This is only 1.1 percent of the annual income of the United Kingdom. The following table summarizes this comparison:

Proportion of National Income Allotted To New Naval Construction

Japan ..... 19.1 percent.
United States ..1.6 percent.
United Kingdom ..1.1 percent.

This shows that Japan is putting forth twelve times as much effort in naval expansion in proportion to her national budget as the United States and about 17 times as much as the United Kingdom. And as the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has already foreshadowed a budget for 1921-22 drastically smaller than for the previous year, it is practically certain that naval expenditure will be reduced still further.

Reduced to yen, on the basis of $1 equalling 2 yen and a pound sterling equalling 8 yen, approximately the current rates of exchange, it is seen that Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom are spending approximately the following amounts for new fighting ships:

Japam Y.310,000,000
United States. 180,000,000
Great Britain. 126,320,000

Not relatively, but actually, Japan is spending 73 percent more than the United States and 140 percent more than the United Kingdom for new fighting ships.

NAVIES HELP COMMERCE

The Japanese naval expansion program, said Premier Takashi Hara in Tokio on January 20, "is to defend our coasts and commerce, nothing more." The defense of a nation's ocean borne commerce and her mercantile marine is admittedly one of the prime justifications of naval power. A few comparisons on this score again show that Japan's naval expansion effort is proportionally many times more ambitious than that of the United States or Britain.

The eight-eight program, as has been indicated and will be shown in more detail later, is, ship for ship and gun for gun, practically on a par with the American expansion program and will place the Japanese navy ahead of the British. At least it aims at attaining practical equality with the American fleet in 1928 and at outstripping the British fleet in the near future. If seapower should be based on the foreign commerce and mercantile marine it may be called on to protect, we should expect that the Japanese merchant marine and foreign trade should practically equal that of the United States and surpass that of the United Kingdom. The two tables below give the facts:

TONNAGE OF MERCHANT VESSELS

Lloyd's Register, 1920-21.
(Includes only vessels over 100 tons, excluding sailing ships).
Japan .... 2,995,878 tons
United States 12,406,123 tons..
(Not including shipping on the Great Lakes nor inter-island vessels in the Philippine Islands).
United Kingdom 18,110,653 tons
(Not including shipping of the British Dominions).

TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(At the rate $1 equals 2 yen and £1 equals 8 yen).
Japan (1920) .. 4,285 million yen
United States (1920) .. 27,014 million yen
United States (1919) .. 14,788 million yen

JAPAN BEHIND IN SHIPPING

The first table shows that Japan's mercantile marine is approximately one-fifth that of the United Kingdom and one-fourth that of the United States. At the rate the three countries are now building merchant ships the ratios are likely to be maintained for many years. Practically the same proportions are seen when the foreign trade figures of the three big naval powers are compared. These show that Japan's foreign trade is to that of the United Kingdom as 1 to 3½ and to that of the United States as 1 to 6 1-3. Yet Japan plans to build a navy practically equal to that of the United States to protect one-fourth as much merchant shipping and less than one-sixth as much foreign commerce, and to greatly surpass the British Navy to protect one-sixth as much merchant shipping and a little more than one-fourth as much foreign trade.

These comparisons could be continued indefinitely to show how much greater in proportion to her other national undertakings is Japan's naval program than those of the other nations of the world. Just one more will be given here. The Japanese protagonists of naval restriction have found a convenient weapon in the discrepancy between the annual expenditures on the navy and those for education. Yukio Ozaki, the liberal leader whose resolution in favor of an international agreement for the limitation of naval armaments was overwhelmingly defeated in the Lower House of the Diet in February, has quoted figures to explain this point.

NEW SHIPS AND EDUCATION

Mr. Ozaki pointed out that whereas Japan proposes to spend only 56 million yen for her public school system in 1921-22, the annual expenditure on education

(Continued on Page 13)

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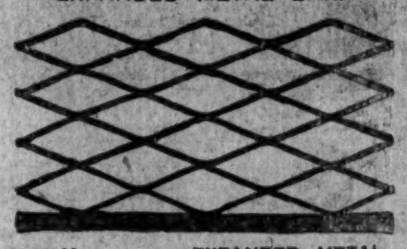

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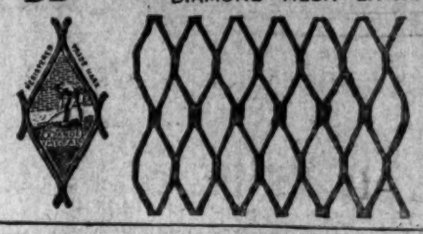

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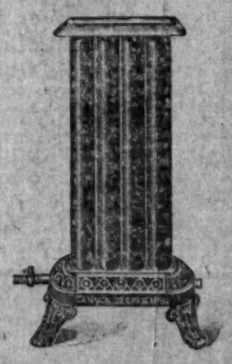

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Japan's Naval Plans Claim Huge Part Of Income

(Continued from Page 12)

in the United States is about 1,300 million yen, or about 23 times the Japanese appropriation; while the annual amount set aside for public education in Great Britain is about 500 million yen, or nine times that in Japan. Mr. Ozaki's figures are aproximately correct, although the figure he gives for the United States is just about equal to that for 1921-22, a war year. It is probably considerably higher for the current year. In the British civil service estimates for 1920-21 the sum of £56 millions is set aside for public education, which is approximately Mr. Ozaki's 500 million yen.

The appropriation for education in the Japanese budget for 1921-22 is approximateiyy 56 million yen. This is 10.4 percent of the total naval appropriation and 18 percent of the amount set aside for new naval construction. In other words Japan intends to spend more than five times as much for new warships in 1921-22 as she will spend on her entire public school system in the same year.

U.S. EDUCATION & WARSHIPS

Meanwhile, assuming that the United States will spend at least as much in 1921-22 on public schools as she did in 1917-18 America will pay out in the coming year about $650,000,000 for public education and at the same time only $90,000,000 for new naval construction. She will spend at least seven times as much for education as for new warships; Japan will put five times as much into new warships as into the education of her youth. This takes into account only public education, and it should be borne in mind that Japan has no system of private schools that can compare with the great institutions all over the United States into which many more millions of dollars go every year.

When the proportion of new warship construction appropriations to expenditures for public education is taken into account, it appears that the naval expansion scheme of Japan is thirty-five times as ambitions as that of the United States.

THE COASTLINE ARGUMENT

Premier Hara spoke of the navy as a defense for Japan's coast and commerce. Taking the protection of coastline as a justification for naval power, Japan can on this one point lay claim to the necessity of building as large a navy as the American. The Japanese Empire, with its many islands of ragged outline, does present a longer coastline than that of Continental United States. But to argue that this entitles Japan to as large a navy as the United States leaves out of account several important facts. One is that more than half of Japan's seacoast fronts on what is practically closed water from which Japan can shut any hostile sea force. The Sea of Japan is in fact as in name a Japanese sea. Rodjestvensky tried to enter it and Togo annihilated him in the one decisive major naval operation of the Twentieth Century. On the Pacific side alone is Japan vulnerable to attack. The coastline argument also ignores the fact that the unprotected part of Japan's coast is 4,500 miles removed from the nearest naval Power of the first rank. This is nearly twice far removed from danger as any other Great Power.

JAPANESE TAX BURDEN

If it were possible to obtain accurate figures on the percentage of the income of the average Japanese that goes into the Imperial treasury in taxes of one form or another and to compare that with the percentage paid by the American citizen to his various governments—federal, state and local—this comparison would give a still more vivid idea of the comparative burdens which naval expansion is placing upon the Japanese and American peoples. The Japanese lives much closer to the margin of existence than the American; it is also certain that he suffers far more heavily from taxation than the American.

A comparison of the ratios of naval expansion programs to national wealth would present the Japanese naval effort in a still more ambitious light. During the next year, as the foregoing figures have shown, Japan probably will spend half as much again as the United States for building new warships. And yet it is a very optimistic Japanese who would claim for his Empire one-tenth of the wealth and resources that belong to the American Republic.

WHAT AMERICA COULD BUILD

To show how ambitious is the Japanese scheme of naval expansion it may be useful to show what America would build were she to put the same proportion of her resources into warship construction that Japan is putting forth. America's national income, that is, the income of the Federal Government, is a little more than eight times that of Japan. Instead of Japan's eight-eight program, she would build a 64-64 program on that basis—she would have a battle fleet of 128 ships equal to or more powerful than the great British battle-cruiser Hood.

The United States has a mercantile marine fleet four times that of Japan. On this basis, if Japan must build her eight-eight fleet, the United States ought to have a navy of at least 64 new capital ships.

BASIS OF FOREIGN TRADE

The United States has a foreign trade six times as great as that of Japan. Therefore, Americans might argue, as the "irreducible minimum consistent with national safety"—a favorite phrase of Japanese leaders discussing the eight-eight program—America must have a 48-48 grand fleet of the first line, with all smaller craft and auxiliaries in proportion.

The foregoing figures and comparisons furnish a background against which the statements of Japanese ministers and diplomats do not appear so plausible. It will be interesting to quote some of them here.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to London, in an interview given out at the end of December, was quoted as saying: "Japan must complete her program of eight big battleships and eight big battle cruisers. Even when that scheme is completed the strength of the Japanese Navy will be half that of the United States."

AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT

Again on January 7, Baron Hayashi was interviewed by the Daily Telegraph in London. On that occasion he declared that when both programs are completed (the Japanese and American) the United States will have at least double as many capital ships as the island Empire. A comparison of the probable naval forces of seven years hence will show that Baron Hayashi was understating the probable relative strength of his country's naval forces.

Admiral Baron Kato, the Minister of the Navy, declared in Tokio in December that "the eight and eight program must be carried out."

Premier Hara gave an interview to The Japan Advertiser on January 20, in the course of which he said: "Japan is simply executing an old program. It is to defend our coasts and commerce—nothing more. Our experts have decided that our present force is insufficient for this. Hence we must keep building."

"ONLY FOR DEFENSE"

Speaking to the same correspondent, Marquis Okuma, former Prime Minister of Japan, on January 5 declared that Japan's navy was relatively too small to be considered in the same class with the British or American. "Japan continues building," he said, "but for purely defensive purposes. No nation need fear Japan's navy."

In the same vein Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador to France, is quoted in an interview cabled to the New York Evening Post from Paris on January 9. "Viscount Ishii quoted figures to show that the Japanese Navy is now and probably will remain far inferior to that of the United States," this correspondent wrote.

Then there is the statement made on New Year's Day by General Baron Tanaka, the Minister of War: "In the present world situation disarmament or curtailment of armaments is impossible for Japan."

It is true that this collection of isolated statements is not altogether fair to the men who made them, nor does it represent all shades of opinion in Japan. But these are the outstanding sentences of the few public pronouncements by responsible Japanese leaders on the world naval situation since Senator Borah broached his holiday plan. That scheme, it is true, has gained the warm support of many of the most influential journals of the Empire, but even through the newspaper comment favorable to naval restriction there has run the old refrain: "We must have the eight-eight program!"

YUKIO OZAKI'S STAND

As the outstanding representative of the relatively uninfluential section in Japan that favors armament restriction there is Yukio Ozaki, practically an outcast from his own party, the Kenseikai. Announcing that he would introduce a resolution favoring an international agreement for limitation of armaments, Mr. Ozaki, speaking to newspaper men on January 30, said: "Whether other countries have stoped building or not, it is to Japan's advantage to enter an agreement for naval restriction. It is her own best defense. If the other countries do not take the first steps, we would take the iniative of our own accord. Such a policy only can lead to the safety of the Empire." Mr. Ozaki's resolution was overwhelmingly defeated by the House of Representatives, more it must be admitted, because of the unpopularity of the author and his liberalism than because of any overwhelming opposition to the principle of naval armament limitation. But Ozaki is still a voice crying in the wilderness.

"Give us the eight-eight program and then we will talk limitation," is the gist of what most Japanese officials say about the naval holiday. In another article it will be shown in detail what that eight-eight program consists of. To reduce their statements to unornamented English, this is what the Japanese leaders mean: "Let us continue for the next seven years to build to the limit of our national resources, to burden our people with increasingly heavy taxes, to keep our naval yards running at top speed and full capacity for those seven years, and then we will be ready for an agreement for limitation."

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APRIL
MAY—

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1921

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Fr.	Jap.	Rs.
TODAY.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
TOMORROW.							
Chefoo	Kungping	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
W'wei, H'kong & C'ton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow & Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Wenchow	Kwangchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Feiching	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy & Swatow	Irene	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo	Kungping	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Feiching	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Swatow	Irene	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, March 29.							
Hongkong	Szechuen	..	11.30	..	..	..	
Hongkong and Canton	Szechuen	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Hongkong Singapore	Nile	..	16.00	..	..	..	
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Fangtien	14.00	13.30				13.30
Hongkong and Canton	Nile	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Singapore via Hongkong	Nile	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Dalny	Kobe Maru	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
Manila direct	Arizona Mr	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
Japan Ports	Omi M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, March 30.							
Hongkong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Sado M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Amoy	Chekiang	13.00	12.30				12.30
Thursday, March 31.							
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Nankin	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Hongkong	do	..	13.30	..	..	..	..
U.S.A. via Seattle	W. Montana	17.00	..	..	..	..	
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Nankin	..	A 11.00	..	..	..	10.30
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Sunning		13.30	..	..	..	
Friday, April 1.							
Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Chenan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Manila Direct	Venezuela	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Saturday, April 2.							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	9.00	E 8.30	..	..	..	8.30
Japan, Canada, U. S. A., and Europe	E. of Asia	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Asia	..	10.00	..	..	..	10.00
Sunday, April 3.							
Japan, H'lulu, Canada U.S.A. & Europe	Nanking	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30

* Parcel mail only.
A Parcels at 10 a.m.
C Registered matters at 6 p.m on March 24 and parcel post at 5 p.m. on March 22.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsing tao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 25 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train

Riches For The Children

BY DR. WM. A. McKEEVER
(*Professor in the University of Kansas and a Well-Known Educator*)

How definitely shall we tell our half-grown children about the family income?

How can we keep our boy modest and self-reliant if we tell him that some day he will inherit a comfortable life annuity?

How can we teach thrift and business success to our children when we are consuming every dollar of the family income for our immediate living expenses? That is, how can we preach success to our children when we are conspicuously not a success ourselves?

There is one general and very necessary answer to this two-pointed question: Teach your child to go it alone, to walk on his own feet, to learn to pay his own way through life.

Wealthy parents—those who expect to leave considerable money to their children—will do well to use caution in making such a fact known to their half-grown boys and girls.

Only in so far as he has self-acquired wealth of character can your boy or girl make any valuable use of the money he may in time inherit from his parents. And then he may need a very little of such help.

"Son, your dad is poor in possession of this world's goods, but he is the square thing by his family. My condition must not bind you in one way or another. Nearly every man of wealth in this country came from a poor or a modestly provided parenthood. That must have nothing to do with your life. It will neither hinder nor help you.

"You alone can, and will, hinder or help yourself. Your good health, your honesty, your determination, your patience—these rightly considered, are the tools with which you will create your own good character and finally your own economic wealth. Go to it, my boy! Rich dad or poor dad, what is that to you?"

Talk to your boy or girl substantially as above. Keep out of his head the very thought of "falling back" on his parents' wealth or stumbling over their poverty. He must learn to be self-sustaining or lose the whole chance of a good life.

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Europe's Debt And Our Own

(Continued from Page 11)

advances entirely off our book; from an ethical point of view, it will not be an act of generosity, but the expression of a just realisation that there are certain obligations which should not and will not be forgotten.

This program would probably meet with quicker and more general acceptance were it not for the impression that such a concession would react against us, and for the mistaken belief that the two countries principally concerned are following a line of political conduct which should deprive them of our support. It may be possible to remove some of this misapprehension.

France, insisting on a more faithful compliance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles than others who had confronted Germany might exact, is nowadays often charged with imperialistic designs, and therefore no longer deemed entitled to our full sympathy. Unless one is unduly influenced by her chauvinist press—which should not be taken any more seriously than our own yellow journals—it is impossible to reach such a conclusion. None should reproach her for still giving heed to the advice of her military leaders; it would be folly were she to act otherwise. None should expect her to let matters drift in her colonial possessions, where she is merely fortifying herself against the danger of graver and more perplexing problems.

France has lived under the shadow of the German menace for a very long time; she has had to submit to great humiliation in order to live in peace. When the armistice was concluded, her future safety did not seem to her assured, and she made great concessions in the final peace terms only because of the promise of Anglo-American support were she ever to be attack again. We all know that there is no chance, for the time being, that the contemplated treaty for the protection of France will be signed. She is now face to face with a situation where she has made concessions but has been deprived of their countervalue. Who can deny her the right to insist or "Safety First"? To expect otherwise is to camouflage the entire proceedings at Versailles. It is well enough for people to philosophise who live beyond the immediate reach of Germany, but to the Frenchman whose frontier abuts the German this close proximity is a source of constant dread.

Had the spirit of the French protective treaty been preserved, we would be justified in asking France to yield on the questions which have lately stirred up trouble in connection with the Treaty of Versailles, but until some equivalent is given her for that upon which she had a perfect right to rely, we should be very patient with her attitude. She is entitled to that feeling of confidence which the protective treaty would have given her; it is in the interest of all that she be so protected. Should her frontiers continue exposed as they were in 1914, it merely means a renewed menace to the whole world.

France is laboring under great irritation—the lands of her enemy have escaped invasion; there are no devastated regions east of the Rhine! The traveler crosses the Rhine to find the fields, the vineyards, the orchards and the villages in a flourishing condition. Yet, the guarantee which was to protect France agaist the ravages of another attack has become intangible. The two countries which were to stand back of her in such an emergency—Great Britain and the United States—have withdrawn for the present, either from self-interest or from a lack of understanding of this situation, and, it seems to her, expect concessions from her in order that they may the sooner revive business with the former enemy.

Once the problem of her safety for the future is solved, France will be found as reasonable and conciliatory as any one could wish; her leaders know that her vital interest lie in that direction.

The question is not as readily disposed of where it affects Great Britain because we have been educated to look upon everything British through distorting spectacles, and are unduly influenced by the constant political agitation that pervades our country owing to the unfortunate conditions in Ireland. We take altogether too little trouble to sift truth from fiction where Britain is concerned.

And so we take stock in the talk that Britain has gained all the advantage from the war and is going to gobble up everything in sight. It is true, the German fleet is no more, and Britain can breathe freely in that respect; in fact, one should expect that this would incline her the more to sympathise with the fears of France. But the other advantages gained by her are coupled with very serious new responsibilities. These new interest are not of her seeking. Representative Englishmen would be glad to have America assume a full share of the burden of supervising those regions outside of Europe severed from the German and Turkish Empires. They would much prefer, having regard for their pre-war engagements, to restrict their own sphere of control to such territories as are essential to the safety of the empire. To the United States was given every opportunity to assume one or more of the mandates suggested by the Peace Conference, but we declined, for reasons which the great majority of our people seems to have approved. Whether right or wrong we chose our policy, and we certainly, should not nurse a grievance against Great Britain because she felt compelled to assume control over vast stretches of country which lie on the road to her domains—a responsibility which is bound to be source of exceeding worry and expense for many years to come.

Then, again, we hear that Britain is stealing the oil market and the oil reserves away from us. The United States produces now nearly 65,000,000 tons a year, while the entire British Empire has an annual output of only 2,000,000. [J. T. Smith, editor of Oil News, London, in The Landmark, December, 1920.] If we find it necessary to look around for new sources of supply, can we find fault with Britain for doing the same?

And what about the frequent criticism of British naval policy? Great Britain's justification for a large navy is far greater than ours; we are self-supporting and self-contained, while it is a question of life and death for the British to keep their sea communications open. Yet excitement runs high whenever the old charge is reiterated that Britain has stricken down every navy which had successfully competed with her own and that she is now casting envious eyes upon our naval progress. What Britain did in the far east does not now concern us. The erroneous impression now current is easily traced to German propaganda, because at a time when the German mercantile marine had risen from 1,240,182 tons in 1888 to 3,153,724 in 1913 [Dr. Karl Helfferich's "Germany's Economic Progress"] the Germans already claimed that their trade was being choked off by the English. The German mercantile marine, and, for that matter, the German Navy, could never have developed as they did had not British ports and coaling stations all over the world been open to their ships on even terms with British vessels. In that respect Britain has always shown far greater liberality than any other nation.

Again, the attempt was made quite recently to create suspicion regarding Britain's stand in case of war, between this country and Japan. Even if only on account of the attitude of the British dominions in and abutting the Pacific, no British Government would think of taking sides against us in such a conflict; none would outlive the mere suggestion.

Finally, one fact stands out against the background of guesswork: Great Britain and we have managed to get along without serious trouble for more than one hundred years. Errors have been committed on both sides, but a sound and well-intentioned policy has afforded a basis for the equitable adjustment of all difficulties, though at times tense any trying situations have developed.

Great Britain has been, and probably still is, a rich country. She will survive and prosper even should we fail to relieve her of some of the burden she is now carrying, but that would neither acquit our obligation nor equalise the sacrifices made in a common cause.

The world has changed greatly since George Washington warned us against entangling alliances. He would be the last to urge that fundamental changes should be disregarded and the same course steered, no matter how different the rocks and currents. His admonition has served a long time as a beacon light and need not be lost sight of, even though we give heed to other helpful signs and observations.

In those days it took months to receive a reply to any communication sent to Europe; today it can be had within a few minutes. The telegraph, the telephone, the wireless have annihilated distance. The oceans, formerly a barrier, now unite continents, and a virtual ferry service has replaced the old-time sailing boats. Business is carried on throughout the world on a scale never dreamed of before; gigantic financial transactions like the far distant countries. The result of study and of beneficent discoveries is immediately available everywhere. This rapidity of intercourse and modern scientific development do much to promote the happiness of man, but offer also increased facilities for his undoing. Tremendously increased armament; greater mobility and quicker aggression; great intellects, devoted to the study how best to work unlimited destruction, are instances of this. It would seem that for good or ill, for upbuilding or ruin, the world is drawn more closely together than ever; clearly, there is no road back to Splendid Isolation!

Instead of avoiding alliances, it may now be wiser to promote them for the very purpose of preventing entanglements; and it may be the only safe way. Whether they are called a League of Nations, or an Association of Nations, or merely an Understanding, is immaterial, so long as the participants do not entertain extravagant expectations and do not forget that results will not be forthcoming unless the spirit and the will to succeed are constantly maintained. At all events, standing alone no longer spells success. Our everyday life and our fate are so closely interwoven with other peoples' that we must find common ground upon which to build the future. To shrink from this duty and this manifest destiny is to betray a lack of foresight and of courage, and our people will not be found wanting if they but perceive the drift of the times.

Our road is clear. "Loyalty and Solidarity" should be the watchword in facing with our late associates the unsettled issues of the war; "Welcome Back," in extending a hand to hand to our recent enemies, so soon as they shall show a decent respect to the opinions of mankind; and always, "America First"—but "America First" not merely in enjoying the blessings of our escape from real war distress, and in exploiting our unlimited possibilities, but "America First" in every effort to correct injustice and help others less favored; above all "America First" in the readiness to make sacrifices in striving for the highest ideals.

DanishKing Reported Coming ToVist Japan

Message States His Majesty Wishes To Make Tour Of World

King Christian and Queen Alexandra of Denmark may visit Japan, according to the Maiyu, which quotes a message received by a firm in Kobe. The report states that Their Majesties wish to visit Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan as a mark of appreciation of the decision of the Supreme Council which gave former Danish territory back to Denmark from Germany.

It is expected they will travel on the Danish ship Fionia.

May Raise Treasures Lost On Goodwin Sands

London, Feb. 7.—Before long it is probable that Goodwin sands will be dotted over with treasure seekers. Hidden in the sands and within a few square miles is an accumulation of centuries of shipping disasters. The treasure thus concealed is worth many millions of pounds sterling.

Lord Headly, one of Britain's greatest engineering authorities, in his Presidential address to the Society of Engineers today said that the Goodwin Sands problem is not a wild cat scheme. Various schemes to recover the treasure, he said, have been turned down, but he thought it possible to sink a big floating concrete tower in Trinity Bay and to run tunnels from this base of operations in any direction. Boring with suitable augers would probably reveal, he added, the presence of many old craft, and the next question would be to arrange for rapid tunneling.

SON KILLED FATHER IN 1919

When a skeleton was found hidden in bushes in Ohaguwa-mura, Kumegun, Okayama-ken recently police started an investigation which resulted in the subsequent confession of Mr. Tokiji Hakuga to the murder of his father. He strangled his father and then tried to burn him but did not succeed, then hiding the body in the bushes. That occurred in November, 1919.

Religious Strife In Southwestern India

Calcutta, March 18.—Reports received here from Southwestern India say that a state of war exists between the Syrian Christians and the Moslem Hindus in the native state of Cochin.

At the other end of India, in the Punjab, the greatest excitement prevails, following the butchery of 200 Sikh pilgrims by Hindu priests. The Moslem Hindu population is fleeing in a state of panic and dangerous rumors are afloat in regard to desecrated shrines and graves.

Gandhi, Nationalist leader and author of the movement to refuse all co-operation with the British Government, is still allowed to roam freely from end to end of the country.

In the Imperial Assembly, the Home Secretary said: "India will be lucky if she escapes at least sporadic disturbances during the next few months."

Cochin, with a population of 918,000 is a small feudatory native state ruled by the Kshatriya dynast (Hindu) in subordination to Madras. About one-fifthth of the population are Syrian Christians and Roman Catholics. Under its present ruler, Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., the little state has enjoyed great prosperity.

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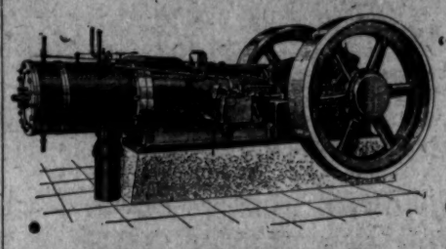

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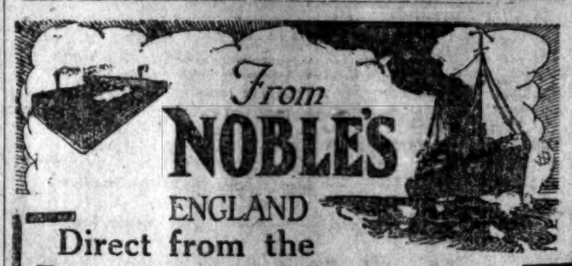

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Vladivostok Unsafe For All Russians, Says One Witness

Husband Of Woman Now In Yokohama Kidnapped By Bandits For Ransom And Strangled—Confessed Murderers May Go Free

Tokio, March 18.—Details of a ransom and murder case at Vladivostok which has created more than the usual interest in such a matter there because of the prominence of the persons concerned and the number of bandits arrested has been given to a representative of The Japan Adveriser by a young business man who has recently arrived from Vladivostok. The man taken for ransom was Mr. Ioahim D. Bernson, formerly one of the biggest sugar dealers of Moscow, who has lived in Yokohama a year and a half. Mrs. Bernson is now a resident of Yokohama.

On December 11 last year Mr. Bernson who was 65 years old, went from his residence on the main street of Vladivostok across the street to the Versailles Hotel about 6 o'clock in the evening. He had been ill during the preceding two weeks and had not left the house. He had recovered somewhat and went across to the hotel, the biggest in the city, for a business appointment. Upon his return after about an hour he was opening the street door of his residence when three armed bandits seized and gagged him and took him away in a motor car.

RANSOM DEMANDED

Mrs. Bernson, who was then in Vladivostok with her husband, did not know what had happened to him, but did not notify the police. On December 13, two days after the disappearance of Mr. Bernson, she received a letter demanding Y.400,000. The letter said that in case the police were notified or payment was not made by the next day the abducted man would be killed, following which they would also kill her. The bandits gave her instructions how to meet them by a round-about route through the city. The letter was accompanied by a note from Mr. Bernson urging his wife to get the money from the bank and meet the bandits' terms. She determined to do so and while she was out the next day another letter came, sent by a cab driver, who was given instructions to deliver it to the porter in the Bernson residence. The porter was not in and the proprietor of the cab service, who suspected something from the fact that this second communication was sent in a sealed tin can, took the driver and the message to the police.

Thus the police were working to catch the bandits and recover the abducted man without the knowledge of the woman, who was making arrangements to meet the demands of the outlaws. She had several communications with them, in one of which they reduced the amount to Y.100,000. For five days after the 15th she could not get in touch with them and she advertised in every Vladivostok newspaper for the persons who had sent her the notes to write to her and send her a note in her husband's handwriting. On December 20 she received a note which said they had taken pity on her and would ask for only Y.40,000. The bandits wrote that her husband was not there then and so could not write to her.

The police a day or two before that had rounded up about 25 suspected men and examined them. Several of the arrested men confessed to participation in the affair and gave the police instructions as to where to find the body of Mr. Bernson, whom they confessed to having strangled to death on the 14th. The body was found on the Tchourkin Peninsula across the bay from Vladivostok. It had been thrown in a ditch and covered with loose earth. Two towels were drawn tight and tied around the neck. The bandits said the man had been unwell, partly because of his fright and the hardships undergone after abduction, and that they had intended taking his body to the bay and throwing it in. On the way they became tired, however, and strangled the man and threw the body in a ditch.

NO RUSSIAN SAFE

Other arrests were made and several bandits were shot as they tried to escape. The others are still under arrest at Vladivostok and the case is in the hands of the procurator. The band is very strong and it is doubted if the confessed murderers will be punished. The doctor who performed the post mortem examination said the man had died at his own hands. Mrs. Bernson was brought back to Japan by her grown son and they expect to leave for Europe before long to remain there until conditions settle in Russia.

The person who related the story said that abductions had been very frequent before July of last year and had then died down until the prominent case in December. He said, however, that the life of no Russian was safe there, especially so if he possessed any wealth or if he in any way offended a member of the Bolshevist Government. Commenting on the report that 30 or so Russians had come to Japan en route to Siberia on a recent steamer, he said that they had been reading Bolshevist propaganda and imagined that Siberia was an ideal land. They have American dollars in their pockets, he said, and feel confident, but they will soon find that even gold will not buy food and other necessities where there are virtually none. In Siberia, which used to supply a large portion of the world with butter, he said, that article can not now be found.

GERMANS SEEK OLD TRADE

Trying to Regain Markets in South America and Mexico

Washington, Feb. 3.—An effort is being made by Germany to re-establish her markets in South America and Mexico, according to cabled reports to the Commerce Department today from American Trade Commissioners in Buenos Aires, Santiago, Mexico City and Lima.

In Argentina German hardware competition will not be very strong for a long time, it is stated, though prices asked are much lower than those for American goods—15 to 30 percent in some cases. Deliveries, however, are slow and uncertain. Prices asked for German machine tools also are much lower than those for similar American articles. Terms are cash before delivery, or cash against documents in Argentina.

Freight from Germany arriving in Chile is increasing, but as yet German goods are not being offered at retail there in large quantities. The German salesmen in Chile offering silverplated, nickel, pottery and enamel ware are increasing. They are offering also cheap hardware and electrical supplies. The prices quoted are much lower than those for American goods, although comparisons are difficult, owing to differences in quality. Machinery also is being offered at low prices by the Germans. The terms of credit are liberal and deliveries steady.

Notions and specialties, including metal wares of various kinds, and, for the most part, of inferior quality, are the lines in which the Germans are most active in Mexico. Considerable shipments of electrical goods have been received. Apparently a semi-monthly service is being maintained by the Hamburg-American Line to accommodate the Mexican trade.

Quotations on German hardware in Peru are 25 percent lower than on American hardware. The German product, advices state, has been well received, and the market for it probably will be recovered. At present, however, very little is on hand, and no considerable imports are expected for a year and a half.

WALES VISITS NEWSPAPER

Prince Sees London Times Go to Press in All Its Processes

London, Jan. 19.—The Prince of Wales has just been initiated into the complexities of modern newspaper production by visiting the offices of The London Times and following a piece of copy from an editor's desk through the composing, proofreading and stereotyping room. Then he pressed the starting button of a marmmoth octuple press and saw the article reproduced in print.

The first folded paper which came from the roaring machine was handed the royal visitor, who smiled as he saw on the front page a picture of himself with a caption stating that he had started the machinery which printed it.

Throughout his inspection of the many departments of the great newspaper office the Prince kept up a rapid fire of questions which showed his keen interest in the art of newspaper making.

The difference between various kinds of automatic typesetting machines, the amount of time saved by their substitution for the old hand-setting method, why cylindrical moulds of the original type forms are placed on the presses instead of the flat chases of type themselves, the spread of the presses and the length of a roll of newsprint paper were among the points on which the Prince was curious.

He marveled at the ability of "makeup" men to read type upside down and failed to recognise a three-column "cut" of himself in the form he was endeavoring to read. In the composing room he picked up a slug of type as it came from a linotype machine, but found it too hot to hold.

John Walter, Chairman of the Times, and Wickham Stead, editor, served as guides to the Prince. The Directors of the newspaper, several departmental heads and a small number of visitors invited for the occasion were presented to him. With each he chatted a short time, discussing individual avocations, business, sport and travel in his usual simplicity of manner.

The Prince is the second heir to the throne to visit Printing House Square. In 1863 the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales, made a similar inspection of The Times plant.

Humor And Hymns

(Continued from Page 12)

week; then I'm going to be a tiger, and then a great, big, roaring lion."

There are many stories of wedding-hymns. During the compilation of a certain well-known hymnal one member of the Committee, whose wife's name was Grace, asserted that at his wedding they sang

Grace, 'tis a charming sound,

and provoked the retort that it would have been more appropriate still if they had sung of

The scanty triumphs Grace hath won.

Sir William Harcourt once quoted a stately hymn with pungency that would have delighted Addison. A party of M.P.s around the smokeroom fire of the House of Commons were restive under the historical monologue of Sir Rainald Knightley of Fawsley who was prone to recall his long descent.

Knightley to the listening earth

Recalls the story of his birth

said the witty Liberal. Harcourt had a genius for what might be called punning quotation. On hearing Tennyson, at the close of a rhapsody on tobacco, exclaim: "The after-breakfast pipe is the most enjoyable of the day," Sir William murmured. "The earliest pipe of half-awakened bards." Though the poet, like the rest of the company, had to chuckle, it is said that he rather resented the substitution of "bards" for "mirds."

While Parliamentary wit is scintillating we may have "Toby M.P.'s" champion non sequitur. Bohemian friends on a driving tour put up at Stony Stratford. They passed a sleepless but not a lonely night. In the morning one of them remarked "They may well call this Stony Stratford. I was never so well bitten in my life." That may be bracketed with the feat of the Scottish magistrate who in sentencing a husky ruffian said "God gave you health and strength and instead of that you go about the country stealing hens."

One good bishop had a taste that I share with him for short words. Once or twice he preached in words of one syllable. He wrote a life of Alfred the Great in the same style which it is worth while to quote to show what plain English can do: It should be explained that neither "candle" nor "lantern" could be used, there being no one-word name for them:

"He could not bear to waste time. The day was too short for all that he felt bound to do for man and for God, for his land and for his soul. He must mark the flight of time so that none might be lost. So he weighed out wax and put a wick in it and marked by the sun how long that weight of wax would burn. Then he cut white ox horn quite thin he cut you could see through it and he put this round the flame that the draughts might not make the wax burn too fast. Thus he knew how the time went, night or day, and he spent it all well."

The criticism, of course, is that simplicity would have been better attained by just saying that Alfred made a lantern of horn and placed a wax candle in it. But the example of what can be done by the plainest of language, drawn wholly from "the well of English undefiled" is good. For these words besides being monosyllables are practically all old English words.

Sometimes the Bishop wrote a letter in the same way. It added a pleasant zest to business letters, he says, and few of his correspondents noticed it though they may have noticed the clearness of his message. Short sentences and plain meanings are even more admirable than short words. I should like to take the blithering idiot from one side of the Atlantic who writes about "our Transatlantic cousins" when he means Americans and tie him up to the American writer who begins his story with a sentence eighteen lines long and drop them both in a river. They could choose either many-syllabied Gaudalquivir or plain Cam or Exe or Tyne.

CHINESE WAR HERO BURIED WITH HIGH HONORS IN FRISCO

American Legion And Six Companies Conduct Services For Hong Chow Lee

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—A hero of Chinatown was buried yesterday afternoon, and to give him the last honors, Americans and Chinese gathered in the little Chinese Congregational church overlooking Portsmouth Square.

He was Hong Chow Lee, twenty-two years old when he died in the Argonne. First of the many San Francisco Chinese who entered the service of the United States during the war, Hong laid down his life in the bitter fighting of the last days of battle. Last week his body was sent home.

Flags and flowers filled the little chapel for the services at which the American Legion and the Chinese Six Companies were in charge. Men of the American Legion were pall bearers, and seven Chinese wearing the olive-drab uniforms in which they had served the colors were honorary pallbearers. With Hong's parents sat his two sisters and his two small brothers in Boy Scout uniforms.

Charles Kendrick, American Legion National Committeeman from California, gave the eulogy.

"Soldier and citizen, farewell," he said "Comrade, I salute you."

When the funeral procession started on its way through the narrow streets of Chinatown, a flag-draped photograph of Hong in his army uniform, was carried before the hearse, in accordance with Chinese custom, and behind walked the members of the family and the mourners. At the Chinese cemetery, a guard from the Presidio fired the volley across the grave, and "taps" sounded farewell to Hong.

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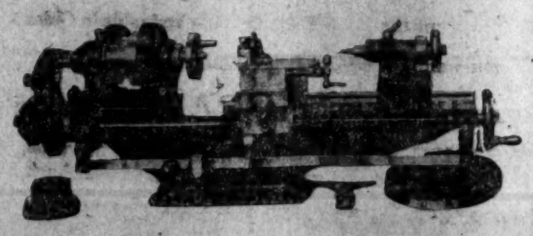

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British New Poets Are Not Concerned About 'Messages'

'We Disbelieve In The Magic Of The Word Sin With A Capital S,' Says Robert Nichols, In Tokio To Teach English Literature

(*Japan Advertiser*)

"We believe in sunlight, cold water and a sense of humor."

Mr. Robert Nichols, who arrived yesterday morning from England on the Kitano Maru to take the chair of English Literature at the Tokio Imperial University, the chair once occupied by Lafcadio Hearn, was speaking of the Georgian Poets, the younger school in England of which he is one of the most prominent members.

Sunlight, cold water and a sense of humor! Mr. Nichols walked back and forth before the open fire in one of the little sitting rooms of the Imperial Hotel. It was raining—outside. Twenty-seven years old, laughing, eager and enthusiastic, Mr. Nichols looked as if his belief were born of practice.

"I found when at school," he said, "that the only time I really learned was when I was under a master with personality, when he gave a personal point of view to what he taught. This is what I want to do in Tokio, not because my own view is better, but because a personal view is more readily apprehended. I have no illusions that a personal view can be unbiased, and I shall merely try to drive home what I take to be the cardinal points in any author, for it is almost if not quite impossible for any literary critic to appreciate rightly both the Brontes and Jane Austen. For instance I regard one as born a Brontelite or an Austenite. I was born a Brontelite, and therefore I shall not be able to give quite such an intense account of Miss Austen as of the author of 'Wurthering Heights.'"

GAINED RECOGNITION

Mr. Nichols has already won his place as a present-day poet; those who have met him attest his right to claim a live virile personality. He is conscious of the honor done him in the call for three years' service in Japan. He makes no pretenses of being a philologist or a historian of literature. He is "merely a working artist and critic." The "working artist" has written one book of poems "Ardours and Endurances," which has run through its fifth edition. The first part of it is given over to war poetry, the second part, "A Faun's Holiday," is a hymn to country life. His second book of poems, "Aurelia," came out only last year and is divided into blank verse, the poetry of group psychology and love sonnets. "The Smile of the Sphinx," prose, has been published in a limited edition by the Beaumont Press but will appear in a book of short stories to be issued later. A religious drama, in which he sought to display the direct antithesis of spiritual and material life, had not been produced at the time Mr. Nichols left England. He has done literary criticism for the New Statesman and the Observer, and for five months lectured in America on English literature.

AIM IS TO DISCOVER TRUTH

"The aim and end of literature, which is a branch of art," he said, as he laughingly sounded a warning that he was about to become "heavy," "is the same as that of science, namely, the discovery of truth, yet it serves another purpose not originally its own. In the process of discovering truth it deepens the consciousness of man and this takes place in two directions: A penetration in depth and width.

"There is one task which befits a professor of a branch of the humanities, and that is to endeavor to bring home by the explanation of this penetration in width how much the different races have in common, for no great culture exists for one race alone. Politics and international economics are not my province, I understand nothing of them, but I do, I think, understand very well that until men become Man-conscious we are unlikely to be able to escape the consequences of faction, consequences which ultimately take the form of killing-machines."

PUBLISH AN ANTHOLOGY

The Georgian Poets, of whom Mr. Nichols is one, originated at a meeting in London of a number of young English poets before the war, held under the auspices of Mr. Edward Marsh, secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill. The conclusion reached by the meeting was that the average poetry buyer could not buy every poetry book that was issued, and therefore the group should publish once every two years an authology of the best of the poems of that period, to be called "Georgian Poetry." Mr. Marsh put together the first volume and issued it at his own expense in 1913. Much to his surprise, says Mr. Nichols, the book had an enormous success and reached 11,000 copies in the British Isles alone.

"The time has passed," he said, "when a young fellow would be ragged if he were caught with a book of poetry. Most of the chaps who went to the war were full of poetry. The sonnets and the death of Rupert Brooke, with whom I had a slight acquaintance, marked the turning point, and today England possesses a not inconsiderable company of young singers."

RENAISSANCE IN BRITAIN

In England now there are some 30 men between the ages of 20 and 35, "who," he says, "are doing work at least some of the time that will live. It is a sort of minor renaissance, very minor, to be sure, but still a renaissance." Mr. Nichols himself came out at the same time as Siegfried Sassoon and Robert Graves. Aldous Huxley and Mr. Blunden came out later.

"English poetry today," says Mr. Nichols, "although it may not boast of a young Titan equal to those of the past, does at least possess a small company of select poets on the whole comparable to those of the early Elizabethan or middle Jacobean Ages. A characteristic of their poetry is that it has not what used to be called a 'message,' or if it has one is not conscious of it. It is mainly concerned with action and believes in a greater rhythmical freedom. We believe in sunlight, cold water and a sense of humor, and disbelieve in the magic of the word Sin spelled with a capital S, which played so great a part in the work of the poets of the nineties. I should say that on the whole a glad acceptance of truth however terrible it be is the note of today."

A REVIVAL OF THE THEATRE

There has been a great revival of interest in the theatre in England, which nearly perished during the war, says Mr. Nichols. An indication of this is that Oxford University Dramatic Society abandoned its policy of presenting always Shakespeare, "and," he says, "we beheld some portions of the greatest work of the greatest living English writer, "The Dynasts," by Thomas Hardy. It was performed in a worthy manner, and I should never forget the enthusiasm and feeling solidarity of the young men that evening when Hardy rose from his stall and signified his pleasure with little bird-like bows.

Although Mr. Nichols, who arrived only yesterday morning, has not yet been able to outline definitely his work at the University, he expects to give a personal review of English literature from Chaucer down, showing that the same characteristics have ruled throughout that the character of the English mind is not so much precision and clarity as a faculty for suggesting the connection between pure ideas and life.

HONOR ARMY AT FIRST POST-WAR BALL IN FRANCE

Festivity Rivals Brilliancy Of Spectacles Given In Days Of Napoleon III.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Rivalling in brilliancy and richness of color the festivities of the splendid days under Napoleon III., a spectacle consecrated to the glory of the armies of France marked the occasion of the first ball days of 1914.

Led by President Millerand, of the Republic, the Premier and the three greatest soldiers of France—Marshals Joffre, Foch and Petain—a great throng of notables of the political, industrial, social, literary and scientific world paid tribute to the splendid French genius which had seen the nation through the long World War.

Not only did the ball bring together a majority of the prominent figures of the day, but it inaugurated what is expected to be the most brilliant social season since 1914. Though very few notable members of American society are here at present, the ball was attended by a great number of the American set at present dominating life in Paris and on the Riviera.

AMERICANS PRESENT

The Drexels were up from Nice with Anthony wearing for the first time the new velvet fringed evening dress introduced by Andre de Fouqueleres last January. Frank J. Gould, who has just acquired a controlling interest in the Mogador Theater, which proposes to rival the Folies Bergere for "undressy revues," was very much present and was accompanied by several members of the "Gould colony" at Maisons Lafitte, including Mlle. Elsie Barbour, who it is understood abandoned the stage for an operatic career at the instance of Gould.

PRINCESS MURAT THERE

Princess Michael Murat, with a fine coat of Riviera tan and a happy smile occasioned perhaps by lucky runs in the mirror room at Monte Carlo, was in the grand march, which she took on the arm of her husband, Prince Michael, who has once again come into his own as legitimate leader of the Paris middle-aged set. Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Chezelles (the latter thinking perhaps of Washington balls when she was Gertrude Van Dussen Reed) were present, as was the Marchioness of Breteuil, nee Garner.

Marquis and Marchioness of Chambrun were among the earliest to arrive, as usual, and the former Margaret Rives Nichols looked very well after her Winter spent at Biarritz and the Cote d'Azure. The former Ethel Barbey, coming also with her husband, Count de Jumilhac, and Mme. Georges Kinen who was Anita Elustia, of New York, stayed throughout the evening.

ANNA GOULD GRACES EVENT

Duke and Duchess of Montmorency remained at Cannes, but Princess de Sievers Montebelle, nee Hay, was present, as was Edith Devereux Clapp, the present Countess de Rougemont.

And to wind up the list the occasion was, of course, graced by the presence of Anna Gould, Duchess de Tallyrand, and Princess Viora, nee Helen Kelly, who has just thrown open her town house at No. 40 rue du Rarelagh for the season.

STORK LANDS HIM IN COURT

He Wins When It's a Boy, Loses When They're Twins

New York, Feb. 8.—William Downey, 28 years old, of 128 West 130th Street, after pleading guilty to a charge of intoxication in Night Court last night, received a suspended sentence, after he explained the cause.

Downey was arrested at 116th Street and Eighth Avenue, in front of the home of his brother-in-law, when he refused to obey an order to move in.

Here is his explanation:

When Downey's sister was about to become a mother, Downey and her husband made a bet. Downey bet the child would be a boy and his brother-in-law bet it would be a girl. Last night the stork made its call. Downey was informed the baby was a boy and collected the bet. He took a few drinks to celebrate and when he returned his brother-in-law demanded his money back, explaining that twins had been born, the second child being a girl. Downey refused to give up the money and went around to have another drink. When he returned he became boisterous and was arrested.

GOMPERS MAY COME

Reported American Labor Leader Wants to Visit Japan

Tokio, March 18.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and veteran leader in American and international labor circles, is anxious to visit Japan, says a special cable dispatch to the Jiji Shimpo, published yesterday afternoon.

His object, says the message, will be to look into labor conditions in this country. He will come, according to the dispatch, if the workmen of Japan want and invite him.

FOR DISCRIMINATING SMOKERS

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

VIRGINIA No. 555

PACKED IN PATENT VACUUM TINS ENSURING PERFECT CONDITION IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN TINS OF 50'S

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:- ARDATH TOBACCO CO. LTD. LONDON

ONE WOMAN TELLS ANOTHER

That is why we number today among our customers most of the home-makers of Shanghai.

It will also add to your personal comfort and satisfaction to "shop" in the store known as

I. S. HAININ & Co. The Home of Delicacies 100 SZECHUEN ROAD PHONE C. 1183

where we have gathered, from many parts of the world, the best there is *to please the palates of particular people.*

CODE BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Codes (New Edition)
A. B. C. ..... (5th Letter Edition)
A. B. C. ..... (6th Edition)
Western Union ..... (5 Letters)
Webster's New International Dictionary (1920 Edition)

LOW PRICES

The Commercial Book Store
A 1105 Broadway, Hongkew.

SPRING TIME IS HERE

The call of the open is keen. When going on any trip, just remember, that a supply of AERATED WATERS will add to its pleasures, and at the same time quench your thirst. Nothing is more delicious with lunch in the open. And see how the kiddies enjoy it.

If you do not want to be bothered with bottles, our delicious Fruit Crystals will serve the same purpose.

Watson's Mineral Water Co.
Town office. 11 Ningpo Rd., Tel. Central 2726.
Factory 134 North Szechuen Road, Tel. North 795.
(Factory always open for inspection)

EYSSEN'S CHEESE "STARBRAND"

DUTCH CHEESE HOLLANDSCHE KAAS QUESO DE HOLLANDA FROMAGE DE HOLLANDE HOLLANDSCHE KAAS NON PLUS ULTRA J.H. EYSSEN, COOSTHUIZEN HOLLAND

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17, THE BUND

TIENTSIN & PEKING CARPETS & RUGS
of all patterns and descriptions
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YEE CHONG HUNG & COMPANY
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Waltham American
Zenith Swiss
Sold by us, fully guaranteed, at reasonable prices.
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HARBIN
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BLAGOVESTSCHENSK FLOUR MILL CO.
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BECAUSE our FLOUR is so much DRIER than Chinese flour that it will give from
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THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL
Orders can now be taken for quantities not exceeding 1 ton delivered to private houses within the Settlement.
$13.00 per ton (cash with order)
No. 1 JINKEE ROAD
Telephone Central 317

Business and Official Notices (Continued from Page 24)

The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 3A, Peking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1921, at 10.15 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as special resolutions, the resolutions following, which were passed at the extraordinary General Meeting held on the 21st March, 1921, viz:—

RESOLUTIONS

Conditionally upon the comfirming of similar special resolutions by the shareholders of the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and the Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Limited.

1.—That it is expedient to effect an Amalgamation of this Company with the Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Limited, and with the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Eric Munro Ross, Chartered Accountant both of 3D, Peking Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed joint and several liquidators for the purpose of such winding up and that each of them, the said Frederick Newman Matthews and Eric Munro Ross, acting singly and without the other of them be and he is hereby authorised to exercise every power given to a liquidator in a voluntary winding up.

2.—That the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a New Company to be named "Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have been already prepared with the privity and approval of the Consulting Committee of this Company.

3.—That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part and Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 of Hongkong to enter into an Agreement with such New Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st March to the 5th April, 1921 both days inclusive.

Dated Shanghai 21st day of March, 1921.

By Order,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
EWO COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

The Kung Yik Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 3A, Peking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday the 5th day of April, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as special resolutions, the resolutions following, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 21st March, 1921—viz:—

RESOLUTIONS

Conditionally upon the confirming of similar special resolutions by the Shareholders of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited and the Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill Ltd.

1.—That it is expedient to effect an Amalgamation of this Company with the Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Limited, and with the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Eric Munro Ross, Chartered Accountant both of 3D, Peking Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed joint and several liquidators for the purpose of such winding up and that each of them, the said Frederick Newman Matthews and Eric Munro Ross, acting singly and without the other of them be and he is hereby authorised to exercise every power given to a liquidator in a voluntary winding up.

2.—That the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a New Company to be named "Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have been already prepared with the privity and approval of the Consulting Committee of this Company.

3.—That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part and Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 of Hongkong to enter into an Agreement with such New Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st March to the 5th April, 1921 both days inclusive.

Dated Shanghai, 21st day of March, 1921.

By Order,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
KUNG YIK COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

The Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 3A, Peking Road, Shanghai on Tuesday, 5th day of April, 1921, at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as special resolutions, the resolutions following, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 21st March, 1921, viz:—

RESOLUTIONS

Conditionally upon the confirming of similar special resolutions by the shareholders of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited and the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

1.—That it is expedient to effect an Amalgamation of this Co. with the Kung Yih Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., and with the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Eric Munro Ross, Chartered Accountant both of 3D, Peking Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up and that each of them the said Frederick, Newman Matthews and Eric Munro Ross, acting singly and without the other of them be and he is hereby authorised to exercise every power given to a liquidator in a voluntary winding up.

2.—That the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a New Company to be named "Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have been already prepared with the privity and approval of the Consulting Committee of this Company.

3.—That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part and Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 of Hongkong to enter into an Agreement with such New Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st March to the 5th April, 1921 both days inclusive.

Dated Shanghai the 21st day of March, 1921.

By Order,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
YANGTSZEPOO COTTON MILL CO., LTD.

36524

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, April 14, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1920, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 24, 1921.

E. D. H. FRASER,
H. B. M. Consul-General.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark and Acting Consul for Spain.
DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
K. YAMASAKI,
Consul-General for Japan.
H. A. WILDEN,
Consul-General for France.
ALFREDO CASANOVA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
N. AALL,
Consul-General for Norway.
M. F. PERKINS,
American Consul in Charge.
E. AKERHIELM,
Acting Consul-General for Sweden.
CH. FEGUENNE,
Acting Consul-General for Belgium.
MANOEL DE VEIGA MENEZES,
Consul for Brazil.

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Special Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, April 14, at 1.45 p.m. precisely, to consider and to pass resolutions upon the several matters, notice of which is given in Municipal Notification No. 2821, published in the Municipal Gazette of March 17, 1921.

Shanghai, March 24, 1921.

A. D. BELL
A. W. BURKILL
A. J. H. CARLILL
E. O. CUMMING
GILBERT DAVIES
DOUGLAS FLEMING
H. E. GIBSON
R. E. S. GREGSON
A. H. HALLAM
CECIL HOLLIDAY
GEO. A. JOHNSON
C. KNIPSCHILDT
H. LESTER
P. W. O. LIDDELL
M. H. LOGAN
R. G. MACDONALD
W. L. MERRIMAN
W. B. O. MIDDLETON
S. B. NEILL
E. W. NOEL
E. C. PEARCE
ERIC M. ROSS
C. J. SCOTT
G. H. STITT
L. STRAETMANS
H. M. TIBBEY
R. E. TOEG
T. E. TRUEMAN
A. J. WELCH
W. G. WORCESTER

36556

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Importers of Steel Sash, Steel Bars, Roofing and other Building Materials.

32695

ENEMY PROPERTY

The Chinese Bureau for the Administration of Special Property under the Direction of the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary.

Notice is hereby given that the Special Properties now under this Constabulary's direction are as follows:—

No. 25 Gordon Road.
No. 4 Jessfield Road.
No. 103 Yangtszepoo Road.

and a foreign-built, one-storeyed godown, situated at Lau Ka Du, in rear of the Yang Ka Du Wharf.

The Public is hereby warned not to negotiate any of the above said properties without the consent of the above-mentioned Constabulary.

WOOSUNG - SHANGHAI CONSTABULARY,
(Old Taotai Yamen) Nantao.

36558

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we have been appointed by the Postmaster General, Vladivostok official Mail Carriers between that port and Shanghai, and are authorised to fly the Russian Mail Flag on the S.S. "Yungshin."

L. V. LANG.
8 French Bund,
Shanghai, February 24, 1921.

36561

NOTICE

The public are hereby notified that the businesses hithertofore carried on under the names of Hou Fah Ho Hong (厚發合) and Tze Fah Ho Hong (志發合) at Yingkow have been declared insolvent and the undersigned have been duly appointed liquidators thereof and the said insolvent hongs have, for the benefit of their creditors, turned over their assets for realisation, namely:

3063 shares of the Yingkow Water Works Co.
1850 ,, ,, ,, Kailan Mining Co.
1182 ,, ,, ,, Peking Electric Light Co.

These shares are now on sale and anyone who may desire to acquire same, are requested to apply to the undersigned either in person or in writing before the end of the 2nd moon of the current year.

Yingkow Chamber of Commerce
Liquidators.

36550

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 25th, 26th and 28th March, on account of the Easter Holidays.

36495

For Growing Children

THE "ALLENBURYS" MILK-COCOA IS A beverage of inestimable value to delicate and growing children. Let them have a cup before retiring to rest, when it is found to promote refreshing sleep.

Made in a minute—add boiling water only.

Sample on request.

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35445

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A special line of

URAL STONES

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Regulating and Repairing of Same

Engraving neatly executed.

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28198

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$4.00 per day, up

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32995

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35001

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Cakes of all kinds made to order.

GENUINE BRAZIL COFFEE
Tins 75 cts. lb.,

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Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

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KINGMAN & BROS.

How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis osteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—

(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filling with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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Rheumatism and after effects from accidents a speciality, 1-5 p.m. Telephone North 393.

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No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, S. J., U.S.A.

Orient of China, Valley of Shanghai.

Shanghai Chapter Rose Croix
No. 3

All K. R. C. sojourning in this Valley are hereby reminded of, and cordially invited to attend, the obligatory Meetings of this Chapter in the Masonic Hall on:

Maundy Thursday, the 24th March, 1921, at 6.30 p.m.
Easter Sunday, the 27th March, 1921, at 9 a.m.

The latter Meeting will be open to ladies and to the public at 9.30 a.m.

By Order of the W. M.
ALLEN G. LOEHR,
Secretary.

36512

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

75th MEETING.
26th and 28th March, 1921.
(Saturday and Monday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m. Sharp Daily.

MEMBERS' GUEST TICKETS:—A Limited Number of Tickets of Admission to the Members' Enclosure can be obtained from the Secretary on the nomination of any Member, at a cost of $5.00 each. Applications for Members' Guest Tickets must be accompanied by *Cash*.

ADMISSION TICKETS TO PUBLIC STAND:—$1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS:—11.50 a.m., 12.25 p.m. & 1.15 p.m.

SPECIAL CAR SERVICES:—Motor Cars will leave the Central Garage Co., No. 2A, Jinkee Road, every minute from noon.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

36530

"WEST CAMPGAW"

The s.s. "WEST CAMPGAW" from New York:

This vessel is now discharging all of her cargo (except Opium and Munitions of War) at the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.'s Eastern Pootung Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their cargo (Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be required to send their representatives to the wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst it is being landed). All claims against this vessel must be sent in within 14 days from date of vessel's arrival or they will not be recognized. All risks of fire at wharf and godowns to be borne by the consignees of cargo.

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
The Admiral Line, Agents.

36529

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TURKISH BATH
And Massage Establishment

Experienced men and women attendants "Keep open till midnight." Cor. Nanking and Szechuen Roads:
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Tel. 2768.

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34912

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.

Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases
(Latest European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6
Tel. C. 851

34980

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The Directors of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., have decided to recommend payment of a dividend for 1920 of Tls. 2.50 per share, being at the rate of five per cent on the paid up capital and that Tls. 132,523.34 be written off for depreciation of Plant and Buildings, Tls. 50,000.00 placed to equalization of dividend account and Tls. 12,247.21 be carried forward to new account.

36511 M. 29

DR. R. HOLPER, M.D

(Bordeaux University, France)
Specialist in Urinary, Skin and Internal Diseases. No. 15 Nanking Road. Office hours: 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. No. 736.

34829

NOTICE

The Institution St. Joseph will be celebrating its 50th anniversary (1871-1921) on the 15th, 16th & 17th April. To facilitate the sending of invitations to all the past pupils in Shanghai for a general reunion and fete, it is suggested that they send their names and addresses to the Mother-Superior of the Institution, No. 28 Rue Montauban, before the 1st April, 1921.

36427

Dr. James Yuking

Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
78 Nanking Road,
Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain.
Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5 daily.

FIRE

North Soochow and North Thibet Roads
March 11th, 1921.

NOTICE

The Offices of the Joint Assessors of this loss are at
NO. 6 FOOCHOW ROAD,
First floor: Telephone Central 28
(above the Chinese Post Office)
to which all communications should be addressed from this date.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.
Joint Assessors.

FIRE

North Soochow and North Thibet Roads
March 11th, 1921.

REMINDER

The Insured under the above loss are reminded that all claims must be sent in to the Insurance Companies concerned before 4 p.m. on the 20th inst.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.
Joint Assessors.

36467

NOTICE

FIRE LOSS NORTH SOOCHOW AND THIBET ROADS
The Offices of the Joint Assessors
No. 6 FOOCHOW ROAD
Will be closed on Fri., Sat. & Mon., 25th, 26th & 28th inst.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS
Joint Assessors.

36562

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36526

YALE & TOWNE HOISTS

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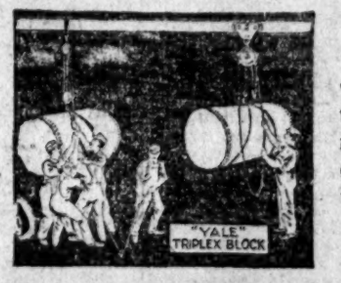

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£3,000,000

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Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
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Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C.K.C. I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Hongkong	Puket
Amritsar	Iloilo	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Karachi	Seremban
Bombay	Klang	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Sourabaya
Cebu	(F. M. S.)	Tientsin
Colombo	Madras	Tavoy
Delhi	Manila	(Lower Burma)
Cawnpore	Medan	Taiping
Haiphong	Peking	New York
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT, Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1/6/20)	69,500,000.00

Head Office:
15 bis, Rue Laffite, Paris.

Branches and Agencies.

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Holhoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. TSENG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£2,500,000
Silver	$21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Chairman
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—A. G. STEPHEN

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bankok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Actg. Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Steet, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Peking
Chanchun	Hankow	Shanghai
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Manchouli	Yokohama
Dairen	Newchwang	Kobe
(Dalny)	Urumtchi	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid up Capital	Frs. 50,000,000
Reserves	Frs. 15,978.00

Head Office: BRUSSELS
London Office. 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branchs: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
(1). Manchester: 31 Mosley Street
(2) New York 22 William Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed:	£1,000,000
Capital paid up	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

SHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchangee business transacted.

FUNG TSZ-KING,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ...	$2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	485,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
MENG CHIA, T. D. WOO, Acting Sub-Manager.

淮海實業銀行

Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Founded and organised by Chang Chien and Chang Cha 1919

Head Office:
NANTUNGCHOW
Shanghai Branch:
22 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital $1,000,000

Tels: Managers' Office Cen. 5803
General Office: Cen. 5802

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus:	G.$10,000,000
Undivided Profits:	G.$3,200,000

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tologan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	**Japan**
Canton	Kobe
Hankow	Yokohama
Harbin	**Java**
Hongkong	Batavia
Peking	Sourabaya
Shanghai	**Panama**
Tientsin	Colon
Dominican Republic	Panama
Barahona	**Philippine Islands**
Puerto Plata	Cebu
San Pedro de Macoris	Manila
Sanchez	**Spain**
Santiago	Madrid
Santo Domingo	Barcelona
India	**Straits Settlements**
Bombay	Singapore
Calcutta	
Rangoon	

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	**Italy**
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)	**Peru**
Rosario	Lima
Belgium	
Antwerp	**Porto Rico**
Brussels	Ponce
Brazil	San Juan
Bahia	
Pernambuco	**South Africa**
Porto Alegre	Cape Town
Rio de Janeiro	
Santos	**Trinidad**
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain
Chile	
Santiago	**Uruguay**
Valparaiso	Montevideo
Colombia	Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Barranquilla	
Bogota	**Venezuela**
Medellin	Caracas
Cuba	Ciudad Bolivar
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	Maracaibo

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised	Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed	„ 150,000,000
Capital paid up ..	„ 75,000,000
Reserves	„ 40,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS

BRANCHES:

Antwerp	Le Havre	Shanghai
Batavia	London	Singapore
Bordeaux	Lyons	Swatow
Canton	Marseilles	Tientsin
Dunquerque	Mukden	Tsinanfu
Foochow	New York	Vladivostock
Haiphong	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow	Pnom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Rotterdam	
Hongkong	Saigon	

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Société Générale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency. Savings accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

B. ADAM,
Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital:	Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds:	Guilders 17,353,284 (about £1,446,107)
Special Reserve:	Guilders 25,160,000 (about £2,096,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Ban Jermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Acting Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$2,000,000
Paid up Capital	2,000,000
Resreve Fund	500,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

RUE CHENG,
Acting Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 133,316.00
Undivided Profits...	$ 71,030.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Savings Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING,
Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
U39 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 3145, Mgr's, Office and C. 2147, Gen'l. Office

Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars.	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire..	16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000

Branches: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Banco di Roma.
London: Credit Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Credit Commercial de France.
United States: Italian Discount Co., Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Itale Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Union di Credito.

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Banksinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
G. GIACHINO: ROBERT LEE
Managers.

ABC

THE growing port of Seattle is taking an active interest in foreign trade, especially the trade of China and Japan. Reports of the United States Customs show a constant increase in Seattle's foreign trade and ocean shipping. In the development of this foreign trade the National Bank of Commerce has taken a prominent part, consistent with its position as one of the largest and most progressive banks on the Pacific Coast.

This is one of the nine great American banks which are stockholders in the Asia Banking Corporation.

CAPITAL $4,000,000
SURPLUS $1,100,000

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
an American Institution

BRANCH OFFICES
PEKING—TIENTSIN—HANKOW—HONGKONG—CANTON—CHANGSHA—SINGAPORE—MANILA

HEAD OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES
35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1919
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 124,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

3441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital G.$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits G.$754,000

HEAD OFFICE, 56 WALL ST., NEW YORK

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

CANADA—400 branches of the Union Bank of Canada

Shanghai Branch: 7 Kiukiang Road, Tel. C. Nos. 5874 & 5875.

CURRENT & FIXED DEPOSITS

Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Sterling, on Application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

F. V. REILLY,
Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Capital	$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve	$ 200,000.00

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road

CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD:

LONDON	NEW YORK	PARIS
BERLIN	AMSTERDAM	TOKYO
SEATTLE	SAN FRANCISCO	MANILA
CHICAGO	SINGAPORE	OSAKA

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

(Formerly Commercial and Industrial Bank of China)

Established by American and Chinese Capitalists under Special Charter of the Government of China issued April 12th, 1919.

Authorised Capital	G.$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
198 Hsi Ho Yen, Peking
President:
The Honorable Chien Nen-shun.
American Vice-President:
James A. Thomas, Esq., Peking.
Chinese Vice President:
Hsu Un-yuan, Esq., Peking.

NEW YORK AGENTS:
The Chase National Bank, The American Foreign Banking Corporation, and Hayden, Stone & Co.

Branches in China:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Shihkiachwang, Tsinau, Harbin and agents in important cities.

Manila Branch:
Manila, P. I.

Current Accounts opened on usual terms. Fixed Deposits received at rates to be ascertained on application. Drafts issued and Telegraphic Transfers made. Foreign exchanges bought and sold. Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit issued. Bills, Checks, and other Documents collected. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds effected. Every description of General Banking Business transacted.

The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading Financial Institutions in the United States and also prominent Chinese Capitalists in China, and is prepared to give financial facilities and to assist its clients in initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China.

Your account will be welcomed at this Bank, where you are assured of absolute security and the most courteous service.

Shanghai Branch:
N. 11 Nanking Road.
Tel. Central Nos. 5841, 5842,
E. KANN, Manager.
LOUIS SHEN, Assistant Manager;
SOOYII K. SHEN, Assistant Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidental Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital . .	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ...	$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,898.62

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Siccawei Weather Reports

The eastern anticyclone has become very large all over Japan and the Pacific Ocean. The Indo-China depression remains stationary N.E. winds on the Yellow and the Eastern Seas. Local calms on the Pacific Ocean and in northern Lucon. Rainy all along the eastern and the southern China coast. Misty in the Tongking gulf and at the Cape St. Jacques.

Overcast weather with N.W. winds. The pressure has slightly increased.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

PROFITS EXPECTED TO SHOW DECREASE

Predicted N.Y.K. Dividend Will Drop From 30 Percent To 20 —T.K.K. Also To Suffer

Even the profits of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the current business term, which terminates at the end of March, are expected to show a considerable decrease owing to the shipping depression, says Japan Advertiser.

It is estimated that the probable rate of dividend will be about 20 percent, as against 30 percent for the previous term and 50 percent during the war boom. While freight receipts have generally decreased, there has been no appreciable reduction in working expenses, and it is said that the number of ships whose operations are not remunerative has increased, particularly during the last month or two.

In the previous business term the company's profits amounted to Y. 12,320,000, as against Y. 19,410,000 for the term further preceding, net profits amounting to Y. 9,380,000, as compared with Y. 16,990,000 for the latter term.

What decrease the profits for the current term will show can not be definitely ascertained until the company's books are closed at the end of this month, but it is estimated that the decrease will amount to about Y. 3,000,000. If this estimate is correct, the net profit will not be more than Y.6,380,000, to which Y.2,280,000 carried forward in the last term may be added, making a total of Y.8,200,000.

This total is less than the net profit for the last term, and it will be difficult for the company to maintain the same rate of dividend for the current term as for the last, or 30 percent. The company has large reserve funds to draw upon, but in view of the expected eventfulness of the world's shipping situation in the future, it is not deemed wise to drain the reserves.

Last term's dividend consisted of 10 percent ordinary dividend and 20 percent extra dividend. It is estimated that for the current term the extra rate will probably be reduced to 10 percent, and that together with the ordinary 10 percent, a total of 20 percent will be paid.

A reduction in the profits of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is also expected. In the last term the company's net profit amounted only to a little over Y. 800,000, and a further decrease is expected for the current term.

Some estimate that the net profit will be Y.300,000 or Y. 400,000, and in this case the company can pay an honorable rate of dividend, drawing upon its funds for the equalisation of dividends.

As a matter of fact, in the last term the company took Y. 650,000 from these funds, and, adding it to the net profit, paid an ordinary dividend of 12 percent and an extra dividend of 3 percent, a total of 15 percent. Even when the ordinary rate alone is to be maintained for the current term, it is estimated that a sum of Y.800,000 or Y.900,000 will have to be withdrawn from the funds for the equalisation of dividends.

Freight Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Company write as follows in their fortnightly freight market report dated, March 24.

The situation in our Outward Freight markets is as follows:

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT

Conditions remain unchanged and some of the Lines are reducing their sailings from the port.

An item of interest to shippers is the reduction of the rates on Groundnuts and Almonds (with shells) to 200/- and without shells to 90/- per ton of 20 cwt. subject to the usual deferred rebate of 10% which came into effect on the 21st inst.

TO U.S. VIA PACIFIC

There is still a fair amount of silk going forward via the Pacific and hides and skins have begun to move via Panama and Suez Canals but rates are weak and the Transpacific Lines have reduced the rates on certain commodities.

COASTWISE

The Northern Ports are now open again and there is a fair amount of enquiry from Newchwang Southwards and we expect to see trade generally become more brisk in the near future.

JAPANESE TRADE WITH BANGKOK IS INCREASING

Nation Now Second To Great Britain And May Soon Gain Lead At Siamese Port

Trade at Bangkok, Siam, is displaying an interesting change. Japan's business there is more expansive than ever, the entry and clearance of Japanese freighters at the port being more brisk. It is believed that Japan's business will be ahead of Great Britain's trade as far as the tonnage of Japanese boats entering the port indicates.

The foreign trade of January at Bangkok was, according to a semi-official report from the port, up to 11,371,730 ticals for imports and 10,319,812 ticals for exports. Of the total imports for the month, bullion and coins were valued at 144,193 ticals. The principal exports were rice and teak wood. Compared with the previous month, imports decreased by 2,270,366 ticals, while exports increased by 3,043,006 ticals.

During January the permit for the export of 400,000 tons of rice was issued and at Bangkok trade was a little more active. A Japanese steamship company tried to cope with this situation by assigning more tonnage to the port. The removal of the ban on rice dated January 29 gave a greater stimulus to trade at Bangkok and more Japanese lines sent their freighters to the port.

The report says that as far as the tonnage and number of freighters entering and clearing from the port indicate, Japanese trade, is now second to that of Great Britain. The tonnage and number of Siamese boats are almost equal to those of Japanese. It is believed that soon Japan's shipping trade at Bangkok will be larger than Great Britain's.

Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Company write as follows in their coal market report of March 24.

JAPAN COAL

Although this market is still very quiet a small amount of business in dust coals has been done during the past fortnight which has been made possible by the recent hardening of exchange and if exchange were to continue firm for a little time there is the possibility of more business coming about.

FUSHUN COAL

For the same reason as above a certain amount of business has been put through in this staple.

FUCHUNG ANTHRACITE COAL

There is no change to report in this staple and deliveries from the mines are going on as usual.

KAIPING COAL

Arrivals have been more frequent than for some time past and the situation in regard to shortage of trucks in the North is therefore assumed to be somewhat better. Deliveries are maintained at about an average for this season, whilst Cotton Mills both Foreign and Chinese—are working at full pressure, the Silk filatures have not yet recovered from the recent depression. There is still a ready market for good grade coals.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Company have received the following telegram from their Singapore Agents in connection with the weekly auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, March 23.

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.31 per pound equivalent to 0s. 8¾d. ex ware house Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.38 per pound equivalent to 3s. 10¾d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market quiet. Offered 619 tons; sold 403 tons.

New Engineering Co. Meeting

The New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., held its extraordinary general meeting in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, 1 Yuen-ming-yuen Road, yesterday to confirm four resolutions for the increase of its capital, which were passed at an extraordinary meeting on March 8.

Mr. A. W. Burkill presided in the absence of Mr. H. E. Arnhold and was supported by Mr. A. W. Brankston and Mr. G. S. Mackie, directors. The total number of shares represented at the meeting was 63,095.

The resolutions passed were:

1. "That the capital of the company be increased to Tls. 5,000,000:

(a) by the creation of 500,000 preference shares of Tls. 5 each.

(b) by the creation of 350,000 further ordinary shares of Tls. 5 each."—Proposed by Mr. H. E. Arnhold and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

2. "There shall be allotted to shareholders out of the reserve fund of the company as it stands on the twenty-third day of March, 1921, Tls. 10 in the form of two fully paid preference shares (of Tls. 5 each), for every share held by them and such preference shares shall entitle the holders thereof to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 8 percent on the capital for the time being paid up on such shares and shall rank in a winding-up both as regards capital and dividend in priority to other shares (but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or surplus assets nor shall they confer any right of voting at any general meeting of the company nor qualify any person to be a director of the company."—Proposed by Mr. H. E. Arnhold and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

3. "60,000 of the said 350,000 ordinary shares shall be issued and offered in the first instance at a premium of Tls. 5 per share to the members of the company in the proportion as nearly as may be of two of such new ordinary shares for every five ordinary shares held by them on the twenty-third day of March, 1921, ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing shares of the company and upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken up, plus the premium (making together Tls. 10 per share) shall be paid to the company on the acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined and that the directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the company."—Proposed by Mr. H. E. Arnhold and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

4. "That the articles of association of the company be altered in manner following, that is to say, that the following article shall be inserted after article 125 namely:

125a. Any general meeting declaring a dividend may direct payment of such dividend wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid-up shares, debentures or debenture stock of the company or of any other company or in any one or more such ways. Where requisite a proper contract shall be filed in accordance with § 90 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 and the directors may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective."—Proposed by Mr. H. E. Arnhold and seconded by Mr. A. W. Brankston.

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Coaxet, *Portland*	Mar.	25
E. of Asia, *Hongkong*	Apr.	2
E. of Russia, *Vancouver*	Mar.	27
Esang, *Hankow*	Apr.	1
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Mar.	27
Hsinfung, *Tientsin*	Mar.	28
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Mar.	27
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Mar.	27
Hwahlee, *Hankow*	Mar.	27
Hwahta, *Hankow*	Mar.	28
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Mar.	29
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Mar.	29
Kobe Maru, *Dairen*	Mar.	28
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Apr.	1
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Apr.	2
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Apr.	4
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Apr.	2
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Mar.	27
Luenho, *Hankow*	Mar.	30
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Mar.	31
Nile, *S. Francisco*	Mar.	28
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Apr.	2
Omi Maru, *Japan*	Mar.	27
Poyang, *Hankow*	Mar.	30
Socchow, *Hongkong*	Apr.	4
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Mar.	31
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Mar.	28
Shantung, *Hongkong*	Apr.	2
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Mar.	30
Tungwah, *Tientsin*	Mar.	27
Tatung, *Hankow*	Mar.	27
Tehhsing, *Hankow*	Mar.	31
Theseus, *U. Kingdom*	Mar.	28
Torilla, *Calcutta*	Mar.	28
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Apr.	3
Venezuela, *S. Francisco*	Apr.	1
Woosung, *Hankow*	Apr.	3
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Apr.	1
Yamashiro M., *Japan*	Apr.	3
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	Mar.	31

Find College Woman Below Venus de Milo Standard

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—The modern woman college student is far below the physical standard of the Venus de Milo, says Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of the physical department of the University of Pennsylvania. The modern American youth, on the contrary, he says, has retained more of the classic Greek beauty of the human form.

"If we compare the typical student of our womens' colleges with the deep-chested, vital type that has come to us through the ropal succession of Venuses like the Venus de Milo, we are apt to become pessimistic over the future of the race," adds Mr. McKenzie. "This may be some explanation of the fact that the native American race depends for its continuance so largely on immigration."

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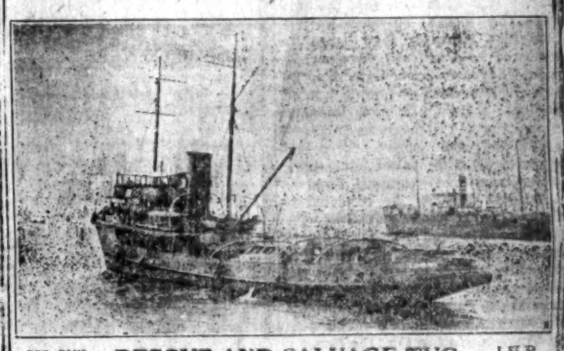

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ARCHBISHOP'S HOME BOMBED

Another Explosion Partially Wrecks American Plant Having Labor Trouble

REDS UNDER SUSPICION

Head Of Church Led Fight On Bolshevist Movement—American Leaders

Mexico City, Feb. 6.—Mexican Reds started their threatened reign of terror by attacks with dynamite bombs on the palace of Archbishop Mora del Rio, head of the Mexican Church, and an American jewelry manufacturing company, early this morning.

A bomb placed in the door of the Bishop's palace wrecked the entire front of the building and shattered window glasses of houses for the entire block.

One hour later a bomb was dropped in an open space leading to the workshop and private dwellings of Juergens and Co., American manufacturers of jewelry. The last explosion caused damage estimated at $10,000. The entire stairway leading to the upper part of the building was wrecked.

The attempt on the life of the Archbishop is supposed to be due to the stand the Church has taken against Bolshevism. The Archbishop has preached against the spread of radical ideas, warning Catholics that the Church would take decided action against all who joined the radical movement.

Juergens and Co. has had trouble with workingmen since December. The workingmen demanded a 100 percent increase, which the company refused, using strikebreakers.

The radical movement here is headed by Colonel Villareal, who led the Reds into the national palace during the De la Huerta regime, where they waved red and black flags and advised workingmen to sack stores; Felipe Carillo, a Socialist from Yucatan; Haberman, an American Red leader, assistant to Carrillo; Morones, lately removed from the Government factories, and Lynn Gale, an American publisher of a Red magazine.

Colonel Rasgada, Chief of Police, stated this afternoon that he was sure the bomb outrages were a Red job. He said that when he reported to President Obregon he would advocate immediate deportation for American and other foreign radical leaders. Colonel Rasgada stated that several arrests had been made and the entire force had dropped all other police business in order to pursue suspected reds.

General Obregon is expected to show a strong hand in dealing with the case. His past speeches indicate he has no sympathy with any doctrines which conflict with the Mexican Constitution. During his trip to El Paso General Obregon addressed a meeting of working men in Torreon, stating that the Government had no sympathy with the Bolshevist movement and would enforce the present laws against radical movements, and promised new laws more forceful.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo: Messrs. A. Fenus, Davies.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Mr. Inouyue.

Per C.N. s.s. Woosung from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Caulfield, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Keeler, Mrs. Lasell, Messrs. G. Brown, Quien, Newson, Jenkins, Bagger.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Miss Davis, Messrs. Sze, Cheng.

Per S.P. s.s. Changon from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Stockfler, Mrs. E. A. Asiwo.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Facter, Mrs. Awasia, Mr. S. H. Clarke.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Hankow: 11 Naval Ratings.

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Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. M. Adler, Misses V. C. and J. Brady, Mr. P. G. Elliott, Miss N. Cutler, Messrs. J. F. Fleishmann, G. Hashizume, P. Matthiessen, Miss J. P. Rubio, Mr. M. F. Semanko, Mr. C. E. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Byrnes, Mrs. M. Clack, Mrs. L. T. Easton, Mrs. L. Fleishmann, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pinnell, Messrs. S. Forrest, Ip Pun, L. D. Stone, J. Hope, Mrs. F. Weiss.

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia from Hongkong: Mrs. E. C. Allan, Mme. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bolton, Mrs. and Mrs. J. N. Byers, Mr. and Mrs. T. Carrion, H. Chi, Tze Chai-chong, Mrs. F. H. Clark, Misses H. Clark, E. K. DeVault, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Drennon, Miss L. Drennon, Mr. H. M. Eldridge, Mrs. J. Fuller, Mr. Geo. D. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Haile, Mstr. B. C. Haile, Miss M. Harper, Mr. A. Hasshim, Mrs. H. M. Helmer, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Koons, Mr. K. Kuhn, Miss G. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. H. and Mstr. H. Mann, Mrs. M. Moore, Misses M. and P. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. N. Preston, Mstr. N. and Miss M. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Queal, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. and Miss W. M. Reader, Mrs. R. C. Reis, Mr. F. J. Saunders, Mrs. D. C. Squires, Messrs. E. H. Stewart, B. Taylor, Wan Chungyuen, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Tai.

Epic, 'Paradox Lost' Is Chesterton's Hope

Audience Chuckles When He Says He Cannot Find One In His Books

New York, Feb. 8.—If Gilbert K. Chesterton were cast on a desert isle what books would he choose to read? Certainly not his own, he said last night at the Times Square Theatre, as he conducted a lecture on "Literature as Luggage," a subject he translated from English to "a kindred tongue" making it read, "Books as Baggage."

Mr. Chesterton made an astounding revelation which was received by the audience with great merriment. In reply to a question as to the psychological significance of the use paradox in his books he declared gravely. "I never use paradox. The statements I make are the wearisome and obvious common sense. I have even been driven to the tedium of reading through my own books, and have been unable to find any paradox. In fact, the thing is quite tragic, and some day I shall hope to write an epic called 'Paradox Lost.'"

At the conclusion, when questions were permitted a man in the audience, asked the lecturer if he would take with him to the desert isle copies of several Catholic publications which he argued were mediums of propaganda sowing distrust between America and England. The question was hissed and Mr. Chesterton said his acquaintance with the papers was slight but he did not accept the questioner's descriptions of them. He said emphatically that he did not intend to follow out any subject suggested that would tend to create disunion between England and America.

"The best way to achieve union is for someone to do well what I have done feebly and that is to discuss the common heritage between the literature and the culture we both claim," he declared.

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Per C.N. s.s. Soochow for Hongkong: Capt. R. C. Candee, Messrs. W. J. Adderly, B. J. Green, B. Toyota, Tong Pao-tung.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Nanking: Mrs. Maher; for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Marshall, Misses Marshall (2), Mstrs. Marshall (2), Messrs. E. S. George, A. D. Stansell, L. J. Van Benschem, G. Chapman, W. G. Love, C. M. Ingram.

Per I-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Tungchow: Mr. F. da Costa, Mstr. L. and Miss A. da Costa, Mrs. F. Castelo; for Hankow: Mr. R. Wensthoff, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Smith and 2 children.

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere for Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Boyling, Misses Macdonald, Chasty, I. Wikander, M. Thorens, E. Junod, Heiss, Y. Canoy, M. dos Remedios and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Waignien and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hanbury, Rev. Pere E. Silves-tri, Mrs. J. B. Manley, Mrs. F. Hankey, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Blatchford and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. Padoux and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lecomte, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gaucher, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Elder, Mrs. A. Vlegl, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. M. Castel and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pellerin, Messrs. G. Gutter, W. Lewisohn, W. Horner, G. S. Kent, G. S. Hawkins, R. G. Murdoch, J. Maden, Edward Fox, N. A. Gorman, S. B. Bowers, J. Beten, Cheng Ksiao-chiang, Kiang Sin. Chu Shu-hsiang, L. Calvayrac, Joud Justin, E. Vergucht, W. Kubik; for Port Said: Messrs. N. Ipsilanti, N. A. Nicolaides, J. Tsounias, A. Carasoulis, P. Pozdniakoff, An Aicolachis, Ar C. Nicolachis, Mrs. M. A. Nicolachis Mr. B. J. Catsaris; for Colombo: Mr. Khambota; for Singapore: Mrs. Pelerin, Misses H. Pelerin, M. and R. Pelerin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nasberg, Mr. Nicolas Czerniavsky; for Saigon: Mr. A. Dubosco, Mrs. A. Martin; for Hongkong: Messrs. P. G. Sullivan, Mopin, Alexander Ross, Miss Alga Barovskaia.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan for Vancouver: Mrs. T. H. U. Aldridge, Miss B. D. U. Aldridge, Mrs. L. J. Burkner and infant, Misses B. and L. Buckner, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Brownwell, Mrs. R. Boyd, Mstrs. W. R. and D. J. Boyd, Miss A. J. Boyd, Messrs. E. G. Barnes, B. K. Clark, J. W. Campbell, A. J. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. G. Edwards, Mrs. K. B. Gran, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Grundset and infant, Miss Ruby Grundset, Messrs. F. E. Glanville, B. H. Gaither, J. Hjorth, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hardy, Miss J. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. F. Harrs and infant, Miss Enid Harrs, Lieut. R. V. S. Johnstone, Mr. A. Jost, Mrs. Lewis Jones, Mr. W. D. Kahl, Mrs. E. Marsdem, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Maddock and infant, Mr. Wm. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Aobinson, Messrs. T. H. Sheridan, O. G. Steen, J. F. Shippert, Misses E. Scheldt, L. Wand, Messrs. J. E. Wight, W. Wilkinson, Mrs. E. C. Werner, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woolley.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. Volgin, Mr. and Mrs. Bielkin and 2 children; for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn and child, Mr. A. D. Pettitt, Mr. and Mrs. B. Phillips Denham and child.

Passengers Departing

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia for San Francisco: Misses M. C. Cardwell, A. S. Mayhew, E. L. Booker, A. Leps, E. C. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hoffman, Mrs. Alice Chapman, Mrs. D. W. Murphy, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Atkinson, Misses Barbara and Virginia Atkinson, Messrs. S. Bagger, G. P. Stevens, R. Paterson, A. S. Allan, R. L. Rose, E. D. Van Denburg, C. B. Metchener, C. G. Mayer; for Yokohama: Misses Magaret Clayes, Magaret Monroe, Mrs. J. P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Laval, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Deacon, Messrs. J. A. Hallam, D. McDonald, S. J. Bartlett, F. F. Fairman, J. O. W. Gravely Jr.; for Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fowler.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and baggage on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. **Empress of Russia** will leave the Customs Jetty at 8:30 a.m.

Tuesday, March 29, 1921

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the S.M.R. s.s. **Kobe Maru** will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Thursday, March 31, 1921

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and baggage on board the P. and O. s.s. **Nankin** will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Tsingtao University Prep. Academy Notes

Professor W. A. Flewelling and Mrs. Flewelling, of Boston, recently arrived at the Tsingtao University Preparatory Academy. Professor Flewelling is head of the Department of Vocational Training and Mrs. Flewelling is assistant in the Department of Commerce. Professor Flewelling has had ten years' training in vocational work, and he came here directly from the Vocational School in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he was in charge of the School. Professor Flewelling is a graduate of Boston Normal Art, and has taken extension work at both Columbia University and Yale College. Mrs. Flewelling has had eight years' experience in commercial training.

* * *

Captain R. F. Naill, Student Executive, recently arrived from Shanghai after a week's business trip to that port.

* * *

Many new students enrolled for the new semester. Among those who entered were the three eldest sons of Mr. L. Ladow, manager of the Carlton Cafe at Shanghai.

* * *

The Academy closed on Thursday, March 24, for the Easter Holidays. It will re-open on April 2nd. During the Easter Holidays the cadets will be given an extensive drill for the Far Eastern Olympic Games. A regular holiday schedule has been issued whereby the cadets are required to spend four hours daily in athletics.

* * *

Miss Friedman, of Harbin, has just arrived at the Academy. She is to assist Professor Zviagin in the Department of Music.

* * *

The cadets' evenings during the Easter Holidays are in the charge of Professor Zviagin who will devote his time for the preparation of his Music recital which is to be given in the very near future.

* * *

The members of the Faculty were invited to a Chinese Dinner at the home of Mrs. Samel Zimmerman on Sunday. The other guests were Mr. N. F. Allman, American Consul, Mrs. Allman, Mr. Sears and Mr. Alperovitch.

* * *

Dr. Arthur F. Torrance, President, left on Wednesday evening for an extended trip throughout Southern China, visiting the various universities and schools.

* * *

Rev. Morgan delivered a most interesting sermon to the cadets on Sunday morning. The topic was "Playing the Game." The regular hour for religious services has been changed to 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. An Easter program has been arranged for services for Easter Sunday.

* * *

Preparations are being made for the making of tennis courts at the Academy. This work is being rapidly pushed in order that the cadets may begin their practice in tennis.

* * *

Dr. Arthur F. Torrance, President, has been appointed representative for Tsingtao and other points in Shantung Province, of the China Contest Committee, for the Far Eastern Games. There is soon to be a meeting of all the athletes in this district. Lt. Nuland, Physical Director, has commenced training these athletes and hopes to have a good number qualify for the games.

* * *

Miss Popoff and Miss Geitz, members of the Faculty, are now visiting friends in Shanghai during their Easter Holidays.

* * *

Dr. Arthur F. Torrance, President, was a guest at dinner at the Governor's home on Saturday evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing Thursday, 31st March at 9.15 p.m.

W. BANVARD

will present his new

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY., 1921

An Entirely New Company
Of Artistes From The

LEADING LONDON THEATRES

Assisted By The

LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

In The Latest

LONDON AND NEW YORK SUCCESSES

Thurs., 31st March at 9.15 p.m.	The Successful Musical Comedy "PLUMS FOR PICKING"
Fri., 1st April at 9.15 p.m.	"PLUMS FOR PICKING"
Satur., 2nd April at 9.15 p.m.	"PLUMS FOR PICKING"
Sun., 3rd April at 9.15 p.m.	A New, Mirthful, Musical Revue "GIRLS AND GIGGLES"
Mon., 4th April at 9.15 p.m.	"GIRLS AND GIGGLES"

SMARTLY PRODUCED | BEAUTIFULLY STAGED | GORGEOUSLY DRESSED

Booking at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE LTD. Prices $3, $2 and $1.

NOTE. The Following week's repertoire will be advertised shortly.

BE WISE AND BOOK EARLY.

Classified Advertisements

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, eight-roomed house or larger, furnished or unfurnished, central, western district, or French Concession. Apply to Box 1088, THE CHINA PRESS.
36481 A. 5

WANTED TO RENT, four to six-roomed house, with or without furniture, preferably in western district or French concession. Apply to Box 1121, THE CHINA PRESS.
36549 M. 29

WANTED, six to ten-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, western district or French Concession preferred, careful tenant, willing to take over furniture, if necessary. Apply to Box 1052, THE CHINA PRESS.
36408 M 27

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHIEF Engineer (American), American Licence, for the last six years, engaged in erecting work, most reliable in blue prints, open for position. Apply to Box 1118, THE CHINA PRESS.
36551 M. 29

CHIEF engineer open for position, Diesel or Semi-Diesel engines (motor ships or schooner). For reference, apply F. E. B., 36 Wayside Road.
36485 M. 29

EXPERIENCED compradore wants engagement in a big firm. Apply to Box 1119, THE CHINA PRESS.
36553 A. 1

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT, choice, light, airy office, 900 square feet; or 3 rooms, 1,800 square feet, en suite, in new building, all modern conveniences, central district, immediate occupancy. Lease to May 31st, 1922. Please apply to Box 1124, THE CHINA PRESS.
36568

OFFICES TO LET. Finest location in Shanghai. Two or three rooms, sub-divided. Suitable for doctor, dentist, general business. Inquire 565 Nanking Road, upstairs. Fox Film, corporation.
36564 A. 3

Office to let, 3 large rooms on 1st floor, 6 Foochow Road; also 2 large rooms, ground floor, 51 Szechuen Road; as a whole or will subdivide. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
36151

TO LET, large office space, ground floor, can be sub-divided into several offices, at 14 Canton Road. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
35984

GODOWNS, part or whole, to let in central district. Apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund.
35983

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO	
West Cajoot	Feb. 26
Ecuador	Feb. 27
China	Feb. 28
Mandarin	Mar. 2
Imlay	Mar. 10
Korea Maru	Mar. 18
Siberia Maru	Mar. 23
FOR VANCOUVER	
Emp. of Japan	Mar. 25
FOR TACOMA	
Africa Maru	Mar. 9
Alabama Maru	Mar. 21
FOR SEATTLE	
Eldridge	Mar. 5
West Ison	Mar. 8
Fushimi Maru	Mar. 13
FOR PORTLAND	
West Nomentum	Feb. 25
West Keats	Mar. 12
Pawlet	Mar. 13
FOR NEW YORK	
Grace Dollar	Feb. 23
Toyohashi Maru	Feb. 24
Kentucky	Feb. 26
Oneka	Mar. 2
Amazon Maru	Mar. 17
Schodack	Mar. 17
Apus	Mar. 18
Bessie Dollar	Mar. 21
Eurana	Mar. 24
FOR LONDON ETC.	
Foyle	Feb. 21
Glentara	Feb. 24
Teiresias	Feb. 24
Kashgar	Mar. 1
Helenus	Mar. 3
Kleist	Mar. 7
Tamba Maru	Mar. 7
Mishima Maru	Mar. 14
Karmala	Mar. 15
Kashmir	Mar. 22
FOR LIVERPOOL	
Achilles	Feb. 25
Telamon	Mar. 14
FOR COPENHAGEN	
Australien	Mar. 1
FOR ROTTERDAM	
Aldebaran	Mar. 3
Glenariffe	Mar. 13
FOR HAMBURG	
Calcutta Maru	Mar. 5
Shunko Maru	Mar. 19
FOR MARSEILLES	
Porthos	Mar. 10
Cordillere	Mar. 25
FOR TRIESTE	
Hungaria	Mar. 4
FOR GENOA	
Masaniello	Feb. 22
FOR BOMBAY	
Dilwara	Mar. 6
FOR CALCUTTA	
Arratoon Apcar	Mar. 2
Gregory Apcar	Mar. 21
FOR SYDNEY	
Titan	Mar. 7

Amusements

TOWN HALL

March 29th at 9.15

Programme of

Concert

by

Mischa Elman

1. Concerto ..... Mendelssohn
   Allegro molto appassionato
   Andante
   Allegro molto vivace
2. (a) Variations on a theme by Corelli ..... Tartini-Kreisler
   (b) Rigaudon ..... Monsigny-Frankd
   (c) Menuet ..... Haydn
   (d) Siciliano and Rigaudon ..... Francoeur-Kreisler
3. (a) Kol Nidre ..... Bruch
   (b) Vogel als Prophet ..... Schumann-Auer
   (c) Nocturne ..... Chopin-Wilhelmj
   (d) Zephyr ..... Hubay
4. (a) Hymn to the Sun ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
   (b) Guitarre ..... Moszowski
   (c) Legende ..... Wientawaski
   (d) Carpice Jota ..... Sarasate

At the Piano.... Arthur Loesser

ADMISSION: $5, $3, $2.

Booking at Moutrie's

Last Concert April 2nd.

36313

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Showing Tonight, March 27th and Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m.

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

"THE FORBIDDEN CITY"

SEE NORMA TALMADGE IN THE DUAL ROLE OF "SAN SAN" AND "TOY." THE MOST EXQUISITE CHINESE STORY EVER SCREENED.

A FULL PICTURE PERFORMANCE

USUAL PRICES

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME

WILL BE CONTINUED ON

MONDAY, 28th, TUESDAY, 29th, and WEDNESDAY 30th March

SEE

THE FUNNIEST PEOPLE IN PICTURES TO-DAY

HAROLD LLOYD

THE CHARMING AND BEAUTIFUL

MILDRED DAVIS

IN A COMEDY SPECIAL—TWO-REELS OF HAPPY LAUGHS.

"AN EASTERN WESTERNER"

Rapid-fire laughs. Everything from the Eastern "Shimming" to the Western cactus.

The time of Harold Lloyd's newest two-reel comedy is several cocktails before the prohibition hour, and countless wriggles after some nervous person introduced the shimmie! ! !

DO YOU KNOW WHO CAN BE FUNNY WITHOUT BEING FAT, OR SKINNY?

HAROLD LLOYD.

Do you know who can make you laugh at any moment?

LONESOME LUKE, "SNUB" POLLARD, BEBE DANIELS

And a beauty chorus in

"CAPTAIN KIDD'S KIDS."

2 PARTS

SEE THEM!

They will pirate your funny bone and tickle you to death ! !

MATINEE MONDAY at 3. p.m.

"MAX LINDER" in 6 part Farcical Comedy

"MAX IN A CAFE"

PRICES: $1.50 and 1.00 — Booking at Robinson's

AT THE

APOLLO

COMMENCING THURSDAY NEXT

A First National Attraction

The greatest ever screened in Shanghai!

Powerful Production

"EMPTY POCKETS"

Six Parts Gripping story by

RUPERT HUGHES

Excellent and Notable Cast is Headed by Famous

BERT LYTELL

"EMPTY POCKETS"

SIX PARTS | SIX PARTS

is a screen-story of the swiftest and most dramatic novel of New-York life ever written.

A picture that grips and melts everyone.

Rich Man, Poor Man, Beggar Man, Thief—

RUPERT HUGHES'

High-Power Live Story!

"EMPTY POCKETS"

Is Sensation on Sensation. Thrill Piled on Thrill!!

Five Red-Headed women face a murder charge! A tress of copper-colored hair in a dead man's hand... Which of these five beautiful women killed Perry Merithew?

— SEE —

This, the greatest "First National" Thriller

"EMPTY POCKETS"

A Fascinating Tale of Dives and Drawing Room.

MATINEE: *On Sunday at 3 p.m.* TOM MOORE In a very delightful play **"TOBY'S BOW"** and "Snubs Funny Comedy.

SPECIAL MATINEE: *On Monday at 3 p.m.* MAX LINDER in **"MAX IN A CAFE"** Six Parts

TO-NIGHT

HAROLD LLOYD
MILDRED DAVIS
BEBE DANIELS

and "SNUB" in

"CAPTAIN KIDD'S KID"

Two-Part Special Comedy and

"AN EASTERN WESTERNER"

Two Parts.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Captain Illwain, will leave on Monday, Mar. 28. at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. G. P. McAdam will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Wosang, 1,783 Tons, Captain Forrster, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, March 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. Central 241. Extension to Freight and Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday March 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain K.E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Capt. J. Legge, will leave on Wednesday, March 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Toyang, Capt. F. McGarity, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, March 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Captain Reid, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, March 31, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, April 1, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S Kiang, 1782 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Saturday, April 2, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

MANILA AND HONGKONG.—The s.s. E. of Russia of The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., will leave WOOSUNG on Sunday, March 27. The tender ALEXANDRA with passengers and baggage will leave the Customs Jetty at 8.30 a.m. For Passage, apply to A. H. Tessler, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund, Phone C. 182. For Freight, apply to P. A. Cox, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Phone C. 181.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Capptain J. Oudney, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 28, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt D D Ross, will leave on Tuesday, March 29, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Feiching Captain, Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning, March 29. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY AND SWATOW.—The Steamer Irene, Captain Malean, will leave on Tuesday morning March 29. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW. — The Steamer Kwangchi, Captain Evensen, will leave on Tuesday morning, Mar. 29. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Szechuen, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Mar. 29, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agent Freight Tel. 77 and Passage Tel. 401.

AMOY.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chekiang, Captain E. L. Jonees will leave on Wednesday, March 30, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—TheChina Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, March 31, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The Chinia Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Aprill 2, at daylight For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Kwangping, on March 29. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—Str. Kungping, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning, Mar. 29. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning, March 29. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

W'WEI, C'FOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. C. A. Christiansen will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 29, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will dispatch the s.s. Henrik, on March 30. For Freight or Passaage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will dispatch the s.s. Halvdan on March 31. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agents, 1 Jinkee Road, Phone C. 1114.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer. Huichow, Captain — will leave from the Watung Wharf on Thursday, March 31, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tsingtao, Capt. G. Byers, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, April 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 2 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 27	12.30	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 29	—	Portland, Ore.	West Nivaria	Am.	Ch. P. Co
Apr. 1	—	New York via Suez	Kandahar	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 1	—	Portland, Ore.	Coaxet	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr. 1	—	Seattle	W. Montana	Am.	A. Line
Apr. 2	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 6	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Apr. 11	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 15	—	New York, ports	Durban Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 15	—	San Francisco	West Jena	Am.	S. & Dix
Apr. 16	—	Portland, Ore.	Bearport	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
Apr. 20	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Apr. 23	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 24	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Br.	China Mail
Apr. 24	—	Seattle	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 26	—	New York via Suez	K. Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	—	Seattle, ports	Cross Keys	Am.	Adl Line
Apr. 28	—	New York	Mulpua	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr. 28	—	San Francisco	†Golden State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 30	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 30	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
May 5	—	New York v. Suez	Robert Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
May 6	—	Portland	Montague	Am.	Adl. Line
May 10	—	New York, ports	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
May 15	—	New York v. Suez	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
May 17	—	Seattle, ports	†Wenatchee	Am.	Adl. Line
May 20	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 21	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
May 21	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	China Mail
May 25	—	New York v. P'ma	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
May 25	—	New York, ports	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
May 28	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 18	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 30	—	Seattle, ports	†Keystone State	Am.	Adl. Line

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 29	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 30	—	Mjo, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 2	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo M.	Jap.	N.Y.K
Apr. 4	—	Kobe	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 6	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar. 31	noon	London	†Nankin	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar. 31	—	Liverpool, ports	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 31	—	Antwerp, ports	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 31	—	London, ports	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 1	—	Hamburg, ports	Alderamin	Dut.	H.C.T. Co
Apr. 5	—	London, ports	Easterling	Am.	A. Line
Apr. 7	—	Liverpool, ports	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7	—	Hamburg, ports	Theseus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 11	10.00*	Marseilles, ports	†Chili	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Apr. 11	—	London, ports	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
Apr. 11	—	London, ports	†Khyber	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr. 13	—	Bombay	†Dunera	Br.	M.M. & Co
Apr. 14	—	Glasgow, ports	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 14	—	Antwerp, ports	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 21	—	Hamburg, ports	Eleonor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 25	—	London, ports	†Soudan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr. 28	—	Antwerp, ports	Perseus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 29	—	Bombay, ports	†Dilwara	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr. 21	—	London, ports	Matsuye Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 9	—	London, ports	†Nagoya	Br.	M.M. & Co.
May 18	—	Hamburg, ports	Boeroe	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 27	8.30*	Manila & Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 28	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningpoo	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Mar. 28	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 29	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Mar. 29	—	Hongkong & S'apore	Nile	Br.	China Mail
Mar. 29	1.00	Hongkong & Canton	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 29	—	Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Mar. 29	—	Amoy & Swatow	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Mar. 29	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 30	2.00	Amoy	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 31	3.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 2	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 2	—	Manila & Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 4	—	Manila & Hongkong	Cross Keys	Am.	A. Line
Apr. 7	—	Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 11	—	Manila & Hongkong	Golden State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 15	—	Hongkong, Manila	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

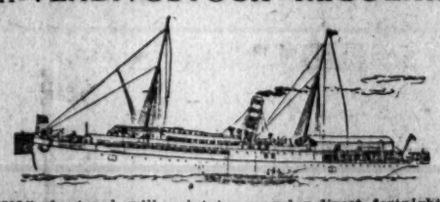
Mar. 29	1.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Mar. 29	—	Chefoo & N'chwang	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 29	—	Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 29	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Mar. 29	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 30	—	Tientsin	Halvdan	Nor.	K.M.A.
Mar. 30	—	Chinwangtao	Henrik	Nor.	K.M.A.
Mar. 31	3.00	Antung	Huichow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 2	D.L.	Tsingtao	Tingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	210.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc	Hwahlee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 29	D.L.	Pukow	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
Mar. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehbsing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co
Apr. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co
Apr. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

SHANGHAI-VLADIVOSTOCK REGULAR SERVICE



The s.s. "YUNGHSIN," chartered, will maintain a regular direct fortnightly service between Shanghai and Vladivostock and will take passengers, mails and parcels.
This steamer has extra large staterooms on the upper deck and is fitted throughout with electric light. An excellent service and cuisine is guaranteed.
1st Class Accommodation for 12 Passengers. 2nd Class Accommodation for 30 Passengers.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

L. V. LANG
Agent

Tel. Cen. 4702 and 3059 No. 8 French Bund.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW
S.S. "SHENGKING" ..... sails March 28th, midnight.
S.S. "TATUNG" ..... sails March 29th midnight.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" ..... sails March 30th, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails March 29th, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails April 2nd, at 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SZECHUEN" ..... sails March 29th, at 1 p.m.
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... sails March 31st, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... sails April 2nd, at daylight.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... sails at 4:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

Tel. Nos. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Passengers: Central No. 401. Agents,
Freight: Central No. 77. French Bund.

C P O S
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

EMPRESS OF JAPAN sails for Vancouver Friday, March 25. Tender ALEXANDRA, with outgoing passengers and hand baggage only, will leave Customs Jetty at 5.00 p.m. Heavy baggage to be delivered at Co.'s godown before 3 p.m. Thursday.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA sails for Hongkong via Manila Sunday, March 27. Tender VICTORIA, with outgoing passengers and baggage, will leave Customs Jetty at 8.30 a.m. Sunday.

SAILINGS
TO VANCOUVER VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

	Leave Shanghai	Leave Yokohama	Due Vancouver
Empress of Japan	Mar. 25	Mar. 31	Apr. 12
Empress of Asia	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 18
Monteagle	Apr. 11	Apr. 17	May 1
Empress of Russia	Apr. 30	May 7	May 16
Empress of Japan	May 20	May 26	June 7
Empress of Asia	May 28	June 4	June 13
Monteagle	June 18	June 24	July 8

TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA
Emp. of Russia. Mar 27
Emp. of Asia .. May 14
Emp. of Russia. June 11
Emp. of Asia ... July 9

TO HONGKONG DIRECT
Emp. of Japan May 9
Monteagle .... June 2
Emp. of Japan .. July 5
Monteagle ..... Aug. 8

Dominion Express Travellers Checks Sold

Freight Department: Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Telephone, Central 181.
Passenger Department: Palace Hotel Building, 19 The Bund, Telephone, Central 182.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Passengers and Freight
To Seattle
S.S. WENATCHEE ..... MAY 17th
S.S. KEYSTONE STATE ..... JUNE 30th

To Hongkong and Manila
S.S. WENATCHEE ..... APRIL 28th
S.S. KEYSTONE STATE ..... JUNE 12th

FREIGHT ONLY.
For Seattle, Wash., via Japan
S.S. WHEATLAND MONTANA ..... APRIL 1st
S.S. CROSS KEYS ..... APRIL 26th

For Manila and Hongkong
S.S. CROSS KEYS ..... APRIL 4th
S.S. MONTAGUE ..... APRIL 12th

For Portland, Ore
S.S. COAXET ..... APRIL 1st
S.S. MONTAGUE ..... MAY 6th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE
R. W. BRUCE.
Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
Cor. Nanking and Kiangse Rds. Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT

For San Francisco via Yokohama, Kobe and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Colombia .. Mar. 27	S.S. Venezuela .. Apr. 2
S.S. Venezuela ... Apr. 23	S.S. Golden State Apr. 11
S.S. Golden State Apr. 28	S.S. Ecuador .... Apr. 30
S.S. Ecuador .... May 21	*S.S. Colombia ... May 28

*To Hongkong direct.

SHANGHAI—CALCUTTA SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY
Calling at Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and Penang.
S.S. LAKE GILPEN ..... about ..... March 28

ROUND THE WORLD FREIGHT SERVICE
Regular monthly sailings for Manila, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Alexandria, Marseilles, Barcelona and Baltimore.
S.S. WEST NERIS ..... about ..... May 1

PANAMA SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America.

SAN FRANCISCO-BALTIMORE SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY.
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Baltimore calling at Cuban Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America, and Cuba.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1B, Nanking Road. Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056. Cable Adress "SOLANO."

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
FROM SHANGHAI
"TENYO MARU" Via Nagasaki ..... April 6
"SHINYO MARU" Via Nagasaki ..... April 28

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA
"SHINYO MARU" ..... April 14

All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Through passengers may, on application to the purser, obtain Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

S. KINNO MANAGER.
71, Szechuen Road.
Telephones 3229 and 3230.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service Regular Sailing for
TRIESTE AND ADRIATIC PORTS
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
ADRIATIC (FIUME INCLUDED), LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
Next sailings:—
OUTWARD FOR JAPAN:
S.S. "TRISTE" end of March, 1921
HOMEWARD:
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE via PORTS.
S.S. "TRIESTE" about middle April, 1921.
S.S. "PERSIA" about middle May, 1921.
S.S. "NIPPON" about middle June, 1921.
S.S. "PILSNA" about middle of June, 1921.
S.S. "HUNGARIA" about begining of July, 1921.
For particulars regarding freight and passages apply to:—
LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.
Sasoon Building
(No. 28 Kiangse Road) Telephone Central No. 5096

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
(Subject to Change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA JAPAN AND HONOLULU

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive San Francisco
S.S. "NANKING"	April 3	April 25
S.S. "NILE"	April 24	May 16
S.S. "CHINA"	May 21	June 13

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA DIRECT		FOR HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE DIRECT	
S.S. "NANKING"	May 30	S.S. "NILE"	March 29
S.S. "NANKING"	Aug. 15	S.S. "CHINA"	April 25

Through Bills of Lading issued to United States and Canadian Overland Points, Mexico, Central and South America, Panama and Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States.

For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates and further particulars as to sailings, apply to

F. R. BARRETT
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.
Telegraphic Address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4773"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

Marseilles, London and Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said:—
SADO MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. U. Tanaka, March 31
KITANO MARU .... 16,000 Capt. K. Inatsu, April 11

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE

For Marseilles and Liverpool via Ports:—
KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 Capt. Y. Kawashima, Middle of May

For London, North Continental Ports via Ports:

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE (Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama).
KASHIMA MARU ... 19,000 Capt. K. Yoshikawa, April 10
SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. M. Machida, May 15

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE (Sailing from Kobe).
KATORI MARU .... 19,000 Capt. K. Yoshikawa, April 10
KASHIMA MARU .. 19,000 Capt. K. Yoshikama, April 24

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON Via Panama.

Calling Japan Ports
DURBAN MARU.... 10,000 Capt. E. Takahashi, April 14

FOR SOUTH AMERICA (Sailing from Kobe)

For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:—
KAWACHI MARU .. 12,500 Capt. J. Tsuji, April 28

FOR YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE.
TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. T. Takechi, Mar. 29
NIIGATA MARU .... 4,000 Capt. B. Matsukusa, April 5
KASUGA MARU .... 7,000 Capt. M. Nakamura, April 12

FOR KOBE AND OSAKA VIA MOJI (Osaka may be omitted).
OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. S. Shiratori, Mar. 30
CHIKUGO MARU ... 5,500 Capt. M. Tsuruga, April 2
YAMASHIRO MARU .. 7,006 Capt. T. Kusakart, April 6
KUMANO MARU .... 9,500 Capt. K. Kobayashi, April 9

FOR KOBE DIRECT.
KAMO MARU ..... 16,000 Capt. K. Egawa, April 4

FOR HONGKONG.
SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, April 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.
FUSHIMI MARU ... 21,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, May 17

FOR AUSTRALIA (Sailing from Hongkong).
For Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Isl., Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne:—
NIKKO MARU ..... 16,000 Capt. J. Kusano, April 19
AKI MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. G. Shinomiya, Mar. 17
TANGO MARU ..... 14,000 Capt. S. Saito, June 21

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information reply to
E. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINA PACIFIC CO.

AGENTS FOR
COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.
AND
SUDDEN AND CHRISTENSON

Sailing from Shanghai about

S.S. "WEST NIVARIA" ..... March 29
S.S. "BEARPORT" ..... April 16
S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... to follow

Cargo Service between

Portland, Oregon, and Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dairen and Japan Ports

Through Bills of Lading to New York in Connection with American Hawaiian Line Steamers.

Through Railway bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to

C. L. SEITZ, *General Agent.*
Telephone C. 463. No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai (4th floor)

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.
Tons Capt. Arrive Leave.
*BURMA MARU ..... 9,000 S. Kobayashi, Apr. 11 Apr. 13

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and New York via Japan Ports.
*HONOLULU MARU 15,000 K. Hirano, June 13 June 15

PUGET SOUND LINE, For Victoria, Seattle Tacoma, and Vancouver via Dairen, Kobe and Yokohama.
ARABIA MARU .... 18,000 K. Komiya, Apr. 14 Apr. 16

FOR HONGKONG.
ARIZONA MARU ... 18,000 T. Fuchigami, Mar. 29 Mar. 30

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen via Tientsin

FOR FORMOSA, For Takao via Keelung.
FUKUKEN MARU ... 5,000 Y. Fukami, Mar. 31 Apr. 2

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.
Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4232, 4234 and 4235. O.S.K., Yangtzepoo Wharf, Tel Nos. Central 2215 East 203 and 212. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Shipping Items

The B.I. s.s. Torilla, from Calcutta on March 4, was expected to leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai on Friday.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan, from London on February 18, was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, from Bombay on March 13, is expected to arrive at Hongkong on April 4.

The S.P. s.s. Hwahlee left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Tientsin for Dairen and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The P. & O. s.s. Nagoya, from London on March 3, is expected to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Dairen and Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tsingtao on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will sail for same ports at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The tender with passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

The China Mail s.s. Nile, from San Francisco and Honolulu, was due to sail from Yokohama on Thursday, from Nagasaki yesterday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow. The Nile will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf and is expected to sail for Hongkong and Singapore on Tuesday.

The S.P. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone, with the French mails of March 2, left Colombo on Wednesday, March 23 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 10.

The MM. s.s. Chili will sail for Marseilles and ports on Monday, April 11. The tender Whangpoo with passengers will leave the French Mail jetty at 10 o'clock the same morning and heavy baggage must be delivered to the Company's Office before 5 p.m. on April 9.

The China Mail s.s. China is due to sail from San Francisco on March 31 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Honolulu and Japan ports on April 24.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Woosung early this morning and the tender with inbound passengers is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 9.30 o'clock. The Russia sails for Manila and Hongkong today and the tender with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave at 8.30 o'clock this morning.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday afternoon and is docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. The Colombia sails for San Francisco by way of Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu at 12.30 this afternoon.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kishun Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Wuhu on Thursday.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies Incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NANKIN" March 31st
S.S. "KHYBER" April 11th
S.S. "SOUDAN" April 25th
S.S. "NAGOYA" May 9th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DUNERA" April 13th
S.S. "DILWARA" April 29th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" April 4th
S.S. "TORILLA" April 14th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "EASTERN" April 6th
S.S. "KANOWNA" May 2nd
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" May 25th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2669

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON

S.S. Mulpua ..... April 28th

FOR LONDON-ANTWERP-ROTTERDAM
S.S. Easterling ..... April 5th

Special Arrangements can be made for full Cargoes.
For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
Cor. Nanking and Kiangse Rds. Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED
Pacific Representatives and Operators
Green Star Line

For San Francisco—via Japan Ports
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST JENA ..... about April 15th

For Seattle—via Japan Ports
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST IVIS ..... April 20th

For New York—via Suez Canal
Green Star S.S. EURANA ..... March 25th

For information on rates, etc., apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Shanghai, China.
J. EVERETT, Vice President.

SHANGHAI OFFICE
7 Jinkee Road
Tel. Cent. 5017 and 5018
W. B. Lust, Agent.

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Arrivals

Date	From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 25	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi N.S.S.N. Co
Mar. 25	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 25	Canton, ports	Lushan Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Mar. 25	Chinwangtao	Taihei Maru	Jap. K. M. A.
Mar. 25	Japan	Taiyo Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
Mar. 25	Chinwangtao	Kirishima M.	Jap. K.M.A.
Mar. 25	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S
Mar. 25	America	Pearl Shell	Am. Socony.
Mar. 25		Imiza Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 25		Tsenglee	Chi. J. T. Co.
Mar. 25	Foochow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 25		Meiman	Am. Socony.
Mar. 25	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 25	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Mar. 25	United Kingdom	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 25		Indien	Dan. E.A. Co.
Mar. 25	Cruise	Uji	Jap. gun-boat
Mar. 26	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26	Wenchow	Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26	Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 26	Japan	Shinan Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 26	Chinwangtao	Koukai Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
Mar. 26	Dairen	Upolu	Br. N.S.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26	Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26	Portland, ports	W. Nivaria	Am. C. P. Co.
Mar. 26	Portland, ports	Coaxet	Am. Adl. Line
Mar. 26	Newchwang	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Mar. 26	Pukow	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Klangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Mar. 26	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 26	Hankow	Yenoura Maru	Jap. M. S. K.
Mar. 26	Hongkong	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 26	Vladivostok	Ralph Moller	Br. N.C.T. Co.
Mar. 26	Calcutta, ports	Lake Gilpen	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 26	Trieste, ports	Trieste	Ital. L.T.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26	United Kingdom	Theseus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	Pukow	Wingsang	Br. J. M. & Co
Mar. 26	London, ports	Pembrokeshire	Br. G. L. E. A.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1921

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at heaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at heaps, 7½ h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
2h. 14m.	9ft. 10in.	2h. 33m.	8ft 2in.

Hight Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	A.M. M.	P.M. H.	P.M. M.
1	12	1	31

Time of Moonrise,, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
9 48 p.m.	8 26 a.m.	5h. 39m.	6h 13m.	5h. 14m.	6h. 58m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For March 30.17 in
766.5 mm.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO. SAN FRANCISCO

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE
MANILA—HONGKONG—SINGAPORE—SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG, MANILA AND SINGAPORE
S.S. "Melville Dollar" April 15th

SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER
S.S. "Harold Dollar" - - - - - May 10th
S.S. "Melville Dollar" - - - - May 25th

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK
S.S. "Harold Dollar" via Panama - May 10th
S.S. "Melville Dollar" via Panama May 25th

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK
S.S. "Robert Dollar" via Suez May 5th
S.S. "M. S. Dollar" via Suez Middle May

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG, MANILA AND SINGAPORE
S.S. "Melville Dollar" - - - - - April 15th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Points Beyond.
Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.
For further information as to Freight Rates, etc.
apply to

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Union Building, Canton Road
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GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
Telephone Central 204 9 Ezra Road, Shanghai.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 20	New York	Agnes Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 23		Bielfeld	
Mar. 18		Chenhua	Chi. T.Y.S.S. Co.
Mar. 18		Chinhsing	Chi. J. T. Co.
Feb. 22	Cruise	Chientino	Chi. Customs
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co
Mar. 26	Portland, ports	Coaxet	Am. Adl. Line
Mar. 26	Hongkong	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 25	United Kingdom	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 25	Foochow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Mar. 25	Tientsin	Hankow	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Mar. 26		Hankow Maru	Jap.
Mar. 24		Hwahping	Chi.
Mar. 24		Hwanyin	Chi. Dollar Co.
Jan. 19		Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26	Wenchow	Imizu Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 25		Indien	Dan. E. A. Co.
Mar. 25	Denmark	Kiangping	Chi. K.M.A.
Mar. 24	Chinwangtao	Kirishima M.	Jap. K. M. A.
Mar. 25	Chinwangtao	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Klangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 24	Wenchow	Kienhsin	Chi. W. & Co.
Mar. 24		Koukai Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
Mar. 25	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Mar. 26	Chinwangtao	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 26	Hongkong	Kioto	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 23	Hamburg, ports	K. of Garter	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20	Japan	Kaitsu Maru	Jap. S. Yoko
Mar. 12	Japan	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 12	Hankow, etc.	Kienshin	Chi. W. & Co.
Mar. 5	Foochow	Kikin	Fr. A. Ehirl
Feb. 3	Ichang	Laertes	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 23	Dairen		Chi. Customs
Mar. 21	Cruise	Loongmow	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 23	Wuhu	Lake Gilpen	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 26	Calcutta, ports	Lushan Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Mar. 25	Canton, ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 22	Japan	Peiho	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 9	Hongkong	Pearl Shell	Am. Socony.
Mar. 25	American	Ralph Moller	Br. N-C. T. Co.
Mar. 26	Vladivostok	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Shinan Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 26	Japan	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	Pukow	Sankiang	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 26		Store Nordiske	Dan. G.N.T. Co.
Dec. 28	Cruise	Shinko Maru	Jap. S. Shozai
Feb. 23	Japan	Shunchong	Chi. T.Y.S.S. Co.
Mar. 17	Chinkiang	Taitsu Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 20	Japan	Theseus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	United Kingdom	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 26	Japan	Trieste	Ital. L.T.S.N. So.
Mar. 26	Trieste, ports	Tseangtah	Br. C.I. & E.L. Co.
Mar. 24	Hankow	Taihei Maru	Jap. K. M. A.
Mar. 25	Chinwangtao	Taiyo Maru	Jap. K. M. A.
Mar. 25	Japan	Tsenglee	Chi. J. T. Co.
Mar. 25		Upolu	Br. N.S.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26	Dairen	Uraga Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
Feb. 19	Japan	West Nivaria	Am. C. P. Co.
Mar. 26	Portland, ports	Wingsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 26	Pukow	Wooeung	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 25	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Wergeland	Am.
Dec. 24		Yenoura Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Mar. 26	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Mar. 25	Hankow, etc.	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Mar. 26	Newchwang	Yungshing	Chi. J. T. Co.
Mar. 24	Tientsin		

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
	Mar. 21	Bluebell	Br. gun-boat
Mck. W.	Mar. 18	Cockchafer	Br. gun-boat
Mck. W.		Cricket	Br. Gunboat
USNB	Mar. 24	Elcano	Am. gunboat
H.N.S.	Dec. 20	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
1 C.	Mar. 12	New Orleans	Am. cruiser
2 C	Dec. 17	Seb. Caboto	Ital. gunboat
EEW	Mar. 16	Toba	Jap. gunboat

Departures

Date	From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 25	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 25	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 25	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Mar. 25	Hongkong, Canton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 25	Japan	Otaru Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 25	Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 25	Japan	Namsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 25	Kobe	Carnarvonshire	Br. G. L. E. A.
Mar. 25	Tsingtao	Anshin Maru	Jan. H. H. Co.
Mar. 25	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar. 25	Marseilles, ports	Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 25	A. H'kong, C'ton	Kwanglee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 25	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 25	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Mar. 26	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 26	Liverpool, ports	K. of the Garter	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	New York	Laertes	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	Tsingtao	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	S. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 26	Tientsin, port	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 26	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
Mar. 26	Wuhu	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 26	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co

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YANGTSZE GORGES

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"ALICE DOLLAR"
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"ROBERT DOLLAR II"

Between Ichang and Chungking, through the Wonderful Yangtze Gorges.

The s.s. ALICE DOLLAR" is a new vessel which will be completed shortly and the s.s. "ROBERT DOLLAR II" has been practically rebuilt. Both of these fine steamers are fast and no expense has been spared in fitting them with all modern comforts and conveniences, including large state rooms, electric lights, fans, refrigerator plants, excellent cuisine, etc.

We will despatch the s.s. "Robert Dollar II" from Shanghai for Ichang and Chungking on or about April 15th and the s.s. Alice Dollar," for the same ports, about May 15th.

Definite dates of sailings will be published later.

Through passenger tickets may be booked from Shanghai to Chungking
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The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1921

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Business and Official Notices

CABLE ADDRESS SHANGHAI — ESTABLISHED 1879 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 153

L. MOORE & Co.
LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS · VALUERS LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

Tuesday, March 29th.—Superior Household Furniture and Accessories at 27 Route Doumer.

Wednesday, March 30th.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries at 9 Hannen Road.

Thursday, March 31st.—Fine Selection of Porcelain and brasses, in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Saturday, April 2nd.—Superior Household Furniture and Accessories in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Saturday, April 2nd.—A splendid collection of Postage stamps in upper Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, April 19th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 23 Yangtszepoo Road.

Wednesday, March 30th.—Sundry Sound and Damaged Cargo in Godown at 2.30 p.m.

SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS, LIMITED

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Favoured with instructions from THE CONCERNED will sell by Public Auction within the premises
NO. 60C RANGE ROAD
1st Floor
ON TUESDAY, THE 29th MARCH, 1921, Commencing at 10 a.m.

THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR & SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & SUNDRIES.

Contained therein:

DINING ROOM.—Tientsin Carpet, Brass coal box, Chinese hand painted silk panel fire screen, Leather covered double spring easy chairs, Oakwood Escritoirs, Oval teapoys, Folding table, Chinese hand painted silk panel 3 fold screen, OAKWOOD Bevelled edge mirror back Sideboard, Cellarette, Round extension dininig table, Dining chairs, Photogravures, Taffeta curtains, Porcelain vases, Lace curtains, Coloured pictures, E.P. Glass & crockery ware, etc.

BED ROOM.—Tientsin carpet, Brass wire fire guard, Brass coal box, Double spring easy chairs, WHITE PAINTED Bevelled edge mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table, Chest of drawers, Centre table, Cane seated chairs, Double wooden bedstead with bedding, Mosquito nets, Taffeta panel 3 fold screen, Child's wooden cot, Taffeta curtains, Wicker rocking chairs, Table clock, Portable electric lamp, etc.

VERANDAH.—Tientsin carpet, Child's WHITE PAINTED Wardrobe, Table, Chairs, Dresser with glass door cabinet, Wall cabinet, Oil cloth covered easy chairs, etc.

Good electric fittings throughout
Pantry & Kitchen as usual

Also:

2 ELECTRIC TABLE FANS 200 VOLTS.

ON VIEW ON SUNDAY AND MONDAY, MARCH 27th & 28th, 1921 WHEN CATALOGUES WILL BE READY.

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P. P. C. *New York City.*

A. S. Allan
P. P. C.

Hankow and Ports

The San Peh S. N. Co., Ltd. agents Str. Hwah Lee, Capt. Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at about 12 o'clock (midnight) (Cabins fitted with electric light). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $26 single and $54 return. For Freight or Passage apply to the office of the Company 47-49 Avenue Edward VII. Telephones, Freight 1520, Passage 3283. 36577

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

Not a Single
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CASE
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SCOTCH WHISKY
At All Storekeepers

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The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shun," Capt. Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at about 6 p.m. This steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a Mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, 47-49 Avenue Edward VII. Telephones, Freight C. 1520 and Passage C. 3283. 36584

NOTICE

Through inadvertence, certain circulars were mailed from this office to Shanghai residents showing last year's prices on FORD CLOSED CARS. We apologize for the error but also assure interested parties our prices today are still relatively lower and FORD value still relatively higher than any others.

HUDFORD GARAGE.
89-91 Rue Montauban.
Tel., C. 322. 36583

Shanghai Auctioneers, Ltd.
NOTICE

We beg to announce that we are removing to more commodious Auction Rooms and Offices, and our new address will be No. 93 Rue Montauban ("Ben" Buildings), next door to the Hudford Garage from the 24th inst.

FRANK W. WHITE.
Manager and Secretary.
Shanghai, 21st March, 1921.
36462

KROEWOEK JAVA PLANTATIONS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eleventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1921, at 4 p.m., at No. 24A Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 28th March to the 4th of April, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.
Secretaries and General Managers.
36527

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CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

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New stock has now arrived

JAZZ YOUR EYES OVER THIS

OUR CALENDARS HAVE ARRIVED—the gift of the Columbia Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co. of New York to all users of their famous brands of Carbon, i.e., Rattlesnake, Kohinoor & Rainbow, and the Columbia Brand of Silk Gauze Ribbons.

If you are users of our Carbon and Ribbons send a chit with your signature and we will return by bearer one of our 1921-girls Calendars. Send before stock is exhausted.

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36541

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Title Deed of F. C. Lot No. 1120 has been declared to be lost and that application will be made at the Consulat General de France (French Consulate) for the cancellation of the said Title Deed and the issue of a new one in lieu thereof, at the expiration of two and one half months from this date.

Dated the 4th day of March, 1921.
FESSENDEN & HOLCOMB.
Attorneys.
36085

FOO WAI HOSPITAL
Dr. S. W. CHAN
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.

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Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

2 Cents a Word. Minimum Charge 40 cents

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WANTED, by established American firm, having facilities for handling big business, capable man to take charge of their engineering department. Must have thorough technical knowledge of construction and industrial machinery, and be thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the China market. Must have salesmanship ability as well as technical knowledge. Preference given applicants having had extensive experience in selling American machinery in China. Applicants must state nationality, references, experience, with whom previously connected, how long, and give some facts regarding business they have already accomplished in this line. Also give some indication regarding the basis upon which they would like to operate. Unless full details regarding qualifications are given in application, no consideration will be given. Advertiser willing to make attractive proposition to the right man. Replies will be treated strictly confidential. Address to Box 1126, THE CHINA PRESS. 36579 M 30

LADY CLERK required immediately for accounting department of large British firm. Apply to Box 1133, THE CHINA PRESS. 36585 M 27

GOOD stenographer and typist (lady) required by a British firm. Reply, stating qualifications, etc., to Box 1120, THE CHINA PRESS. 36564 M. 29

ENERGETIC salesman wanted, to handle good selling lines. Liberal terms and good prospects to man who can show results. Apply to Box 1101, THE CHINA PRESS. 36513 M. 27

SMART market shroff wanted. Apply, stating qualifications and salary expected, to Box 1102, THE CHINA PRESS. 36513 M. 27

HOTEL in North China requires first-class barber and ladies' hair dresser. Apply to Box 1027, THE CHINA PRESS. 36354 M. 29.

SITUATIONS WANTED

STENOGRAPHER, American, thoroughly experienced in office routine and secretarial work, is open for position April 1st. Apply to Box 1131, THE CHINA PRESS. 36581 M 27

EUROPEAN WIDOW (39) very well educated, cheerful, knowing French, English, German, and Russian perfectly, very good musician, seeks post for summer months, local, inland or outport, as companion-secretary, governess or manageress. Apply to Box 1116, THE CHINA PRESS. 36547 M 29

YOUNG RUSSIAN lady, well educated, seeks post as companion or mother's-help in exchange for practice in the English language. No remuneration. Apply to Box 1115, THE CHINA PRESS. 36573 M 27

WANTED, position outside of Shanghai by American. First-class salesman, stenographer, etc., speaks Mandarin, Cantonese, Shanghai, and some Russian. Well acquainted with markets. Will increase business in any saleable article and establish a permanent demand for that article. Please apply to Box No. 1130, THE CHINA PRESS. 36576 M 30

EXPERIENCED young Chinese seeks position as export assistant or produce inspector; has good practical knowledge of export, shipping and general office work. Apply to Box 1112, THE CHINA PRESS. 36540

LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200. 36153

AN experienced import and export compradore seeks position. Reliable security can be furnished, if necessary. Please apply to Box 1096, THE CHINA PRESS. 36494 M. 27

MISCELLANEOUS

Mme KRYLOFF, Surgical Obesity, General Corporal Massage, Injections. 9-11 a.m. 2-4 p.m. 307-F Avenue Joffre. 36204

LOST

LOST, Thursday afternoon, Bubbling Well or Carter Road, lady's monogramed gold wrist watch; reward if returned Mrs. Kenney, 61 Carter Road. 36574 M 27

EXCHANGE AND MART

$2,000 I. S. S. Bond, 14 months paid up. What offers? Also 4 to 5 Premo film and plate camera. Also new Mark Twain's set of 25 volumes, half leather. Apply to Box 1091, THE CHINA PRESS. 36486

FOR SALE, Land with building; good for residence; rooms and courtyard complete. Apply to Tsan Hsin & Co., No. 5 Siking Road, Shanghai. 36285

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Garden
Board - Residence
Apply MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET

APRIL 1st: a flat with large verandah and bathroom, facing the park, very cool in summer. Also one double room with closed-in verandah. Please apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens. Tel. N. 482.

To let, with board, large well-furnished room and bath. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern conveniences, garage, and stabling. Apply to Box 907, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road.
Two large rooms facing garden, also small room. Hot and cold water, bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102. 36501

TO LET, from April 1st, one large well furnished room one smaller, with closed verandah-room, with board. Apply 20 Haskell Road. 36582 M 30

TO LET, in private American family, furnished room and bath, without board, suitable for two bachelors. Opposite race course. Apply to Box 1125, THE CHINA PRESS. 36566 M 27

TO LET with American family, two furnished rooms with verandah, bathroom and gascooker; can be made into houskeeping flat or two bedrooms. Monthly $30 each, 23B. East Seward Road. Entrance opposite 32. 36575 M 31

LARGE, beautifully furnished room, and private bath, geyser, telephone, best food in Shanghai. Suitable for two or three gentlemen. References required. Available April 1st. Apply 18 Quinsan Gardens. 36493

LARGE, well-furnished room with bathroom, in private family, in Range Road. Apply to Box 1111, THE CHINA PRESS. 36539

FURNISHED room, with board and private bath, on Bund. Suitable for two. Telephone Central 669. 36482 M. 26

YOUNG Russian gentleman (well educated) is willing to share room with American or English gentleman. Apply to Box 1122, THE CHINA PRESS. 36560 M. 29

TO LET from April 1st, one large well-furnished room and one smaller, with closed verandah-room, with board. Apply 20 Haskell Road. 36543 M. 27

NICELY furnished room with private bath, full board. Excellent locality. Full value for your money. Apply to Box 1092, THE CHINA PRESS. 36488 M. 30

FOR RENT, rooms with or without board or entire house. Apply after 5 o'clock p.m., 36 Wayside Road. 36414 M. 26

HOUSEKEEPING apartment of two rooms or more, all modern improvements, steam heat, very best in city. Apply 51 Szechuen Road. 35987

PROFESSIONAL

ENGLISH Ladies give lessons English, shorthand, typewriting, banjo, mandolin, piano, violin and painting. Apply to Box 842. THE CHINA PRESS. 36000

DANCING: Individual instruction only. New York's latest wonderful, snappy Fox-trots, "Jazz" One-steps, Waltzes. Connie Hendry, Astor House Hotel. 36421 A. 1

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 20 and 21

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, complete furnishing for a small office. Desks, tables, files, bookcase, chairs, a number five Underwood typewriter, and miscellaneous fittings. Only used six months. Cash sale and immediate delivery. Call or phone Tuesday, April 29th, between 10 a.m. and noon, first floor, 2 Peking Road. Phone Central 2068. 36580 M 29

WANTED, second-hand, four-cylinder, four-cycle, marine motor, 12 to 20 horse-power. Apply to Box 1132, THE CHINA PRESS. 36569 M 27

WANTED, one Corona typewriter in case, one Zeiss Prism binoculars, 12 X. Must be in first-class condition. State price. Apply to Box 1127, THE CHINA PRESS. 36571 M 27

ADVERTISER is open to purchase houseboat, condition of upper structure immaterial as long as hull is sound. Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 1128, THE CHINA PRESS. 36572 M 27

WANTED to hire houseboat for summer. Opportunity for anyone going home to place their boat in good hands. Reply, giving particulars, to Box 1129, THE CHINA PRESS. 56572 M 27

FINEST FURNITURE for sale. Apply 28 Hart Road between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. 36578 M 30

125 Mexicans will acquire a Singer treadle sewing machine, class 15.30, new. Apply top floor, 132 Szechuen Road. 36567 M 27

SPINET CIGARETTES. Fine Super Virginia cork-tipped ovals, price Tls. 8.00 per 1,000 (in tins of 50s). Probst Hanbury and Co., Ltd., Sundries Dept., 10 Nanking Road. 36229

NEEDLES, new RUSTLESS BETWEENS British sewing needles, just arrived, (sizes 0 to 12, price $3.00 per thousand). Sole Agents, Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road. 36121

WHITE CALICO, Landscape Chop, 34 inches by 40 yards. $14.00 per piece. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., 10 Nanking Road. 36121

SHEETING, best quality 98" bed sheeting (Three Fish brand) pieces 44 yards, price $2.50 per yard pieces only). Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road. 36121

MADAPOLAM, Tootal's Sealed Madapolam No. T.33 and No. T.22, price $8 per piece of 12 yards. Apply Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road. 36121

LONGCLOTH, Horrockses' 36" longcloth No. 500, $30.00 per piece, 40 yards, Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road. 36121

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop," 120 Szechuen Road. 36152

HOUSEBOAT, comfortable, wanted for a fortnight, April/May. Tahu Lake. Terms and particular, apply to Box 1117, THE CHINA PRESS. 36548 M. 27

FOR SALE, fox-terrier pups, toy variety, two months old. 17 Yangtszepoo Road. 36552 M. 29

FOR SALE Indian Powerplus motor-cycle, brand-new, 12-15 H. P., latest model. Newly imported from America. Will sell 20% below cost price, owner leaving Shanghai. For particulars, apply to Box 1105, THE CHINA PRESS. 36515 M. 31

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 21

China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1921

HOLYDAYS SEND FOOTBALL MEN FAR FROM TOWN

Soccer Fans Obliged To Be Content With Single Friendly Match

BARNES SCORES SIX

Is Star When S.S. Kyoto Is Beaten By Customs Eleven, 6-1

(By Whistle)

Football seemed pretty dead in Shanghai owing to the Spring or Easter holidays or something; note of the scheduled games took place on the Race Course. The double event due between the Football Club and the Recs. was postponed till next Saturday. The Public School team failed to materialise, so the Engineers who had turned out to entertain them had to go home again—matchless as ever.

The few optimistic fans who turned out for their Saturday afternoon's football were lucky to have a friendly game provided, as a merchant ship "S.S. Kyoto" was in port, which runs an eleven of its own and she had arranged a game with the Customs, and this was the only game on the Race Course.

CUSTOMS F. C. vs. S.S. KYOTO

This game was played on the Football Club and resulted in a fairly easy win for the local team 6-1.

It was of a scrappy character and beyond the Kyoto goalie no one seemed to take it very seriously.

At the start the Customs began to press and the goalkeeper was called on to save two in quick succession.

Several chances were lost by offside on the part of the Custom's forwards.

Ogden forced a corner and put in a beauty. It was cleared but the center half picked up well out, and put in the best shot of the match, it struck the upright and rebounded out of the danger zone.

CUSTOMS SCORES 3

Then the forwards settled down and Barnes getting possession went through the defence, scoring easily, he followed this up with 2 more in about ten minutes. The second was a fine low drive and the third, he rushed when the goalie fumbled one. With three in hand the Customs began to slack off and the Kyoto forwards began to come into the picture. They got away several times, and at last their efforts were rewarded, the inside left going through and scoring. Soon after this Ogden thought he wanted a goal and waltzed up the wing and through the defence, shooting when well in, the goalie couldn't clear cleanly and held it long enough for Barnes to arrive and net it, but it was Ogden's goal.

Soon after Barnes made a fine solo run only to be beaten by the goalie, who saved at the expense of a corner. At this stage the Customs also lost several chances through offside.

The second half was more even the Kyoto men combining much better and the Customs only added two goals.

Ogden ran through early on and looked like scoring, but shot too far across, the ball going out. Barnes followed by running away from the defence only to be robbed by the ubiquitous goalkeeper.

The Kyoto line then had a try forcing two corners both of which proved useless, they had hard luck, a head from a long shot just going outside. They pressed fairly hard for a while but were uncertain near goal and it was not long before the Customs forwards began to move again.

Barnes let drive from a distance and the goalie caught it but let it drop between his feet, he cleared but the Ref. gave the goal.

Barne's sixth and last came towards the end of the game from a ground shot just inside the left upright, which was too good for the Kyoto custodian.

The ship forwards stuck it out and kept the Customs defence busy, just before time their outside left got through and put in a very useful shot but Borris was there and cleared safely.

It was a fairly easy win for the Customs as the score indicates, but it would be a good thing if other ships would follow the example of the "Kyoto."

The team played well considering they get no practice, the defence was pretty good, and the whole side were playing far better at the end of the game than at the beginning.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

OUR BEAUTY SPOT

Let the Germans refuse to pay reparation,
Let the Greek and the Turk still live on probation;
Let Ireland still squable, let rouble and mark
Go down to the depths—But we've still Hongkew Park.

* * *

Its beauty the S. M. C. budget declares
Attracts all the nations—and sweethearting pairs;
And in their near future the Council have plans
To please all the football and baseballing fans.

* * *

The birds singing gaily may still think it strange
To hear the shot rattle from the Rifle Range;
But that doesn't matter for birdies don't think—
And I hear that we're going to have a new rink.

* * *

But now let me change—and I'll take no refusal.
The rhyme must be changed to get in perusal—
For golfers, I think, of balls they would Lose-all
If it wasn't for boats like the funny old Foozle.

* * *

THE A. D. C.

The A.D.C. is again in active rehearsal, and will produce on Friday April 8th, Mr. A. A. Milne's charming little comedy "Belinda."

"Belinda was first produced by Mr. Dion Boucicault at the New Theater, London, in April of 1918, with Miss Irene Vanbrough in the name-part. Miss Ethel Barrymore played it in New York. The author writes: "I hope it will read pleasantly, but I am quite incapable of judging it, her every speech of Belinda's comes to me now in Miss Vanbrough's voice."

"Belinda" will be preceded by a one act play called "The Boy Comes Home." This also is a comedy by the same author. It was produced in September, 1918 by Mr. Owen Narso at the Victoria Palace; and was afterwards introduced into "Hallo, America!" at the Palace Theater, and the following April Mr. Godfrey Tearle played it at the Coliseum. The piece is still being featured in England.

Some old A.D.C. favorites will be seen in the cast, notably Mrs. Worcester, and Mrs. Rosaline Welch. Mr. Eric Prince has a fine character part; Mr. Muriel plays the part of a "Mr. Tremayne," and Mr. Lawrie Smith, who had been making big strides in amateur theatricals, has the biggest part of his career. Mrs. Dillon makes her debut in a sympathetic portrayal.

The curtain raiser is in the experienced hands of Mr. Morley Peel; Miss Berry and Mr. and Mrs. Rawson. The last named pair also make their first appearance with the local amateurs. They come from Manchester with an excellent reputation in amateur theatricals.

* * *

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

The Denniston Players have been calling out some good and some poor houses during the last week. All the houses ought to be good. They are a fine band of actors and actresses. Miss Warda Howard has created a furore with her wonderful study in the "Eyes of Youth" so much so that in spite of the fact that it has already been played three times, requests have been pouring in for yet another performance. The management has replied to the demand by advertising a final performance of the famous play for next Friday night.

Saturday will see the company in a new piece entitled "Please Get Married." It is a farce of the rapid order, and gives Miss Florence Chapman a big chance. It had a successful run in New York recently.

"The Lion and the Mouse" will be offered tomorrow night. It is a powerful play calling for large setting, and fine portrayals. We can leave it safely in the hands of the Denniston Players. On Wednesday the farce "Nightie Night"—a great favorite of Miss Warda Howard's—will be produced, and on Thursday, farce will again give way to drama, when the company will play "The Co-Respondent."

* * *

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

"Wally" Banvard is opening up at the Olympic Theater next Thursday and from the look of the plays, and the names of some of the players, it promises to be a great night. I know nothing about "Plums for Picking" or "Girls and Giggles" but both names sound good to the musical comedy lover.

When the P. and O. Liner Khyber came into port some days ago, its engaging purser called, and brought with him the following letter from our old friend Llewellyn Jones—who by the way is on his way back to Shanghai—

"Dear Domino:

"Passengers by the P. and O. Liner Khyber are unanimous in praising Miss Maude Lake who travelled out with them to take up the leading roles with the Banvard Musical Comedy Co., now playing at the Town Hall. On board the Khyber were some 250 officers and men of the relief naval crews and it was principally in the entertainment of these service men that Miss Lake won the hearts of the entire ship's company. Organising and rehearsing with them was evidently her greatest pleasure, and theirs, we need scarcely add.

"By accompanying the Naval vocalists she quickly drew out the talent, polished it brightly, and artistically, and eventually produced it on the Khyber's concert platform to the enjoyment of all.

"Even better, her own magnificent soprano of purest quality was never too tired to respond to the urgent appeals for more and still more.

"Miss Lake's glorious voice has of course gained for her most fame on the London stage and concert platforms, and even without this most truly priceless gift, such a delightful personality and natural charm must have won a measure of success, little if any, short of that which this young nightingale enjoys today. It is mostly with Mr. George Dance's London productions that Miss Lake's rapid ascent has been associated.

"The writer easily recalls her triumph as the Princess in 'The Quaker Girl', as Dolores in the revival of 'Floradora'. Again as the Princess in 'The Country Girl', in the lead in 'The Girl on the Film', and more recently, as 'Carmen' in 'Tina', and in the ever popular 'Bing Boys'.

L. J.

* * *

I hear that Miss Lake has been doing a lot of work with the films recently and this is the first time that she has left the Old Country. She has been looking forward for some time past to visiting the Far East and hopes that local playgoers will like her singing and playing.

* * *

WEAR AND TEAR

She caught her train:
But here perhaps,
'Twas better to explain
'Twas in a nail
She caught her train.
Tearing after her train, I do declare
She found her train was tearing after her.

—Astley Weaver.

* * *

UNAPPRECIATED GRATITUDE

"You have saved my life," said the old man whom the young hero had just pulled out of the river. "As a reward you may marry my daughter there."

The hero glanced at the daughter, then grasped the old man.

"What are you doing?" asked the perplexed father. "Going to drop you in again," he replied.

* * *

COLD FEET

"Do you suffer from cold feet" the doctor asked the young wife.

"Yes" she replied.

He promised to send her some medicine to take.

"Oh" she said nervously. "They're not—er not—mine."

LIGHT HORSE AND ARTILLERY CAMP OVER HOLIDAYS

Gymkhana For Horsemen And Varied Program Today For Artillery

Both the Light Horse Company and the Field Artillery Battery, S. V. C. are holding their annual Eastern Camp during the holidays, the horsemen at Kiangwan and the artillerymen at the Rifle Range. The principal event of the camps will take place this afternoon. Eighty men have turned out for the Light Horse Gymkhana and 40 for the Artillery program.

In Kiangwan, the Light Horse will hold their annual gymkhana and will include a tent pegging competition, sword thrusting, intersection competitions for the Nugent Challenge Cup, bare back racing Victoria Cross competition, Balaclava melee and a mounted tug of war.

A challenge cup, at present in the hands of Captain McMicheal, will go to the man who gains the most points.

The Nugent Challenge Cup will be fought for under the following conditions:

Start dismounted with saddles on the ground. Saddle up and ride off in section formation to given point on Rifle Range (100 yards

(Continued on Page 2)

CHINA OLYMPIC TEAM SLOWLY ASSUMES FORM

Reports From Many Sections Tell Of Men Available For May Games

NOT ONLY FOR STUDENTS

Returned Men, Those In Business And Others Interested Urged To Try Out

As interest begins to increase throughout China for the Far Eastern Games to be held from May 30 to June 4, reports are beginning to come in to headquarters as to possible material in the way of athletes and teams to represent China.

In general the major proportion of the track and field men will come from North and East China; the swimmers, football players, volleyball players from South China. In basketball, there are several groups which are anxious to try out, while the baseball team will probably be recruited in Shanghai and vicinity.

R. W. Clark of Paotingfu, who headed China's team to Manila last time, reports a javelin thrower who will probably be able to make a team. He also has a pole vaulter who can do more than ten feet, and a hurdler who is a youngster but shows great promise. The fourth man from that area is a high jumper, who is also showing good form.

R. A. Leake of Foochow, who was one of the coaches accompanying the team to Manila, reports that a dozen long distance men are grinding the road daily in preparation for the mile, five-mile, modified marathon, and possibly the full marathon runs. Several of these are already within the minimum requirements for inclusion in China's team.

AMOY HAS POLE VAULTER

Another long distance man is the winner of the Fukien Provincial mile and half-mile races from Amoy, who is also rounding into shape and bringing along with him two or three other men who ought to measure up to his class. Amoy also has a pole vaulter who does better than ten feet. The pole vaulters with a little coaching should rise rapidly in height. In addition, Amoy reports a sprinter who may possibly qualify.

Word comes from Nankai College, Tientsin, of a mile runner who is practically sure of a place on the team.

In the decathlon and pentathlon, the only prospective entries at the present time are two men in Foochow, one of whom is reported to have exceeded the record made by Chu En-te in Manila in 1919.

Considerable rivalry exists between Foochow and Amoy as a result of the meet last Fall, and Bradshaw reports that his men are anxious to meet Foochow's group before final selections are made. Bradshaw's volleyball team is also anxious to try for a place and the Contest Committee has recommended that they take up the matter with Hongkong and Canton, and is willing to abide by their decision in the matter.

News from East China and North China will necessarily be slow, owing to the students' strikes and unsettled conditions in these parts of the country, but all in all, prospects are brightening, and we shall ere long be able to name the possible contestants for China's team in the Fifth Far Eastern Championships.

NOT ONLY FOR STUDENTS

The idea is too frequently suggested that the Far Eastern Games, so far as China is concerned, are only for students. This is not so. Any returned students, men in business or commercial life, or any other Chinese citizen is eligible for the games; and if he feels that he has latent talent, he should make special effort to get in touch with the authorities, who will give him help in developing what talent he has. China needs the help of every athlete who can get into the lists.

St. John's Wins East China I.A.A. Basketball Title

The champions—left to right: Assistant Manager Tsung Yah-loo, Manager Liang Zung-sung, Yang Kyung-hsien, Lien Zien-hwe, Tsang Foh-sing, Oo Kya-lieu, Tyau Ching-hwe, Captain Mo Tuh-tha, Professor W. M. Porterfield, who coached the team.

The Inter-Collegiate basketball season of 1921 was a comparatively short one. The six colleges that entered the championship series were restricted in their play by the fact that the three colleges outside Shanghai, and the three in Shanghai had to play a preliminary round, each with their own group.

Soochow University, by defeating the University of Nanking, and Nanking Teachers' College became champions of the outside Shanghai group. St. John's, by defeating Shanghai College and Nanyang College, came through in the lead in the Shanghai group. On March 19, St. John's decisively defeated Soochow University on neutral grounds, thereby gaining the E.C.I.A.A. championship. On Wednesday they added to their laurels by defeating the Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A. quintet, hitherto undefeated by any other Chinese team, thus giving them a claim to the East China title. The "Y" quinted was defeated by a score of 24-18.

Though it was unfortunate that there were so few games, yet it is notable that each of the three played by St. John's, and the one staged by the Y.M.C.A. later, were all under totally different conditions so that the team had plenty of opportunity to show what it could do. The men played through the whole season with but one substitution, and 'no "time out" for injuries. The team commenced the season with but one new man, the center, who was considered a "find."

The summary of the team's season is as follows.

March 10 in St. John's gymnasium.

John's 66; Shanghai College, 8.

March 12 on the Nanyang court.

St. John's 28; Nanyang, 25.

March 19 on the Nanyang field.

St. John's 34; Soochow University 5.

In the three intercollegiate games, St. John's shot 58 field goals and 12 goals from the foul-line, netting 138 points to the opponents' 38. Of the 138 points scored, C. H. Tyau was responsible for 78; K. L. Oo, 22; Z. H. Ling, 12; K. T. Yang, 12; and Capt. Mo, 4.

Hongkong Winner Of 'Y' Hexathlon; Tientsin Is Second

As one of the regular features of the Young Men's Christian Association's physical work throughout China, and also as a means of encouraging men to come out for the Far Eastern Games, city associations throughout China have, during the last two weeks, been holding their annual Inter-Association hexathlon contest. This is a six-event program consisting of a 60 yard potato race, 160 yard potato race, running high jump, fence vault, standing board jump and 12-pound shot put.

While primarily arranged for indoor work, it can also be conducted out of doors, and where Associations have not had indoor equipment, the latter has been done.

Ten senior Associations reported, and two junior. In the senior contest, the Hongkong Chinese Y. M. C. A. heads the list with a total of 2,378 points; Tientsin is second, with 2,058 points; Paotingfu is third with 1967. Following in order are Foochow, Tsinan, Canton, Amoy, Nanchang, Kaifeng, and Hangchow.

A handsome trophy will be awarded to Hongkong, winning these events, and if these figures exceed those made by Associations in the Philippines, India, Mexico, or South America, Hongkong will become the world's champion outside of the United States, Canada, and Europe.

The junior contest, although limited to two groups, was close, Amoy winning first place with a total of 2,623 points, while Paotingfu was a close second with 2,558 points.

The individual all-round champion in this contest was Ma Tsiang-po, who, though under 19 years of age, competed in both the junior and senior events, and won in individual points in both cases, securing a total of 558 points, with records as follows:

60 yd. potato race	15-2/3 sec.
160 yd. potato race	46-1/5 sec.
Running High Jump	5 ft. 4½ in.
Fence Vault	5 ft. 8½ in.
Standing broad jump	9 feet.
8-lb. shot put	44 ft. 7 in.

From all angles the contest this year was a decided success and leads one to believe that double the number of Associations will take part next year.

Conspicuous by their absence from this list are Shanghai, Hankow, and Peking, while the smaller Associations, such as Kaifeng and Nanchang, are certainly to be congratulated.

Hongkong Riflemen Woula Compete With Shanghai; S.R.A. Meeting Comes In May

Singapore, Unable To Enter, Should Withdraw From Interport Competition, Says "Critic"; Snape On Trail Of Benevolent Fund Shield

(By Rifle Critic)

Once again Shanghai's Rifle shots are to be disappointed that there will not be an interport shoot.

Hongkong, which is the senior port, has informed the S. R. A. that Penang and Singapore are unable to put up teams to compete for the interport shield. It is high time that the four ports Hongkong, Penang, Singapore, and Shanghai altered the present rules governing this match, so that it shall be competed for annually whether all the ports can put up a team or not. As it is now Singapore are the holders, and because they cannot put up a team there is no competition.

The Great War was a very good excuse a couple of years back, but that excuse should not be allowed to work now. To make a long story short Singapore should send the shield to Hongkong, and thus allow Shanghai and Hongkong to compete for it. If the present conditions are allowed to stand, Singapore need never compete again, and yet hold for ever and a day the valuable shield, which was subscribed for equally by all four ports. It is to be hoped that Singapore and Penang will tumble to this fact, and say "Well, we cannot compete, but let the ports that can put up a team do so, and as soon as we can get together we will endeavor to win it back." How about that sportsmanship?

Hongkong has suggested a friendly match with Shanghai. The S. R. A. Committee have decided to accept this proposal, but why should we start another interport shoot when there is already one in existence which is not carried out. This would be another fine opportunity for either Hongkong or Shanghai to register a win on another shield and then fail in the future to compete, and so retain the shield on the grounds that so and so does not permit entering a team.

BENEVOLENT FUND SHIELD

Twenty months ago "Well Wisher" presented a shield to the S.R.A. for competition between all classes on an allowance basis. Although a couple of hundred dollars have been realised, that is by no means satisfactory. Boiled down it means to say that the "Pot Hunters" have not supported the competition, because the bank-breaking amount of one dollar per month as entrance fee and the uncertainty of winning it outright did not appeal to their sporting instinct.

Very strange to say that on an S.R.A. monthly shoot where there is no entrance fee some 45 to 60 competitors take part. The average competitors in the shield competition range from nine to fourteen. What a lot a dollar will do in this wee world.

Mr. F. W. Snape is leading with 96 points, and only requires another four points to win the trophy outright. The conditions call for any one individual making 100 points to be the winner of the shield outright. Congratulations to Mr. Snape, and may he get the desired four points next month.

ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING

The 20th Annual Rifle Meeting of the S.R.A. will take place on May 21, 22, 28 and 29. An excellent program has been prepared and should appeal to all members of the S.R.A. There will be the ladies prize and six other events. The ladies prize will consist of one sighter and seven scoring shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards. The other events will consist of 10 scoring shots at each range with no sighter. It has also been decided that individuals will shoot in their own class only.

There are five classes. There will be three prizes in each class for each of the events from event 2 to 7. In event 1 the champions winning for their ladies will receive a spoon. Last year was a record entry for the ladies prize. There will be 131 prizes in all, made up as follows:

	Prizes
3 prizes for each class in each event (events 2 to 7)	90
5 prizes for each class—Class Aggregate	25
1 prize for each class—Class Championship	5
1 prize for each class—Central Bulls Eye Prize	5
2 prizes open to any class—Tyro Aggregate	2
1 prize open to any class—All Comers Bulls Eye Centrals	1
3 prizes open to any class—Highest Aggregate, Gold, Silver and Bronze Crosses	3

The committee it is understood have decided that all competitors shall shoot under the same conditions, therefore there will be no consideration for Sunday objectors.

The time table printed in the program will be strictly adhered to.

S.R.A. MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the association is open to the defence forces of Shanghai and such others as may be approved of by the Committee. The annual subscription is $5.00, and there is no entrance fee. The secretary of the Association is Mr. A. M. Collaço, care of Russo-Asiatic Bank. He will be pleased to receive applications for membership at anytime.

TWO DEAD HEATS AT I.R.C. MEET; GOOD DIVIDENDS

Holiday Crowd Sees Snappy Racing At Kiangwan On Muddy Course

HILL THRICE WINNER

Dalgarno Rides Djemnah To Victory In Steeplechase; Happy Day Pays $200

The first day of the Easter Race meet of the International Recreation Club, held today at Kiangwan was featured by two dead heats, one for the first position and one for third; and the scoring of two rank outsiders. Other winners were fairly well backed. Three favorites won. The track was muddy but safe. There were still pools of Friday's rain on the steeplechase course. The coolness of the day did not discourage a holiday attendance.

The first race resulted in the first dead heat—a rousing finishing of a rather uninteresting race. Kashima got off ahead from the post, and lead the race all of the way, with the others strung out over a long stretch. Golden Knob ran a hard race, and managed to catch Kashima at the last jump. The next dead heat came in the tenth, The Nanyang Stakes, when The Curlew and Mikasa tied for third position. The finish was close-up, all around, with every jockey driving hard. Happy Day, a rank outsider, at a $200 price, lead all the way, with Sideway and Mikasa following in turn. The Curlew, the favorite, came bravely to the end, but could do no better than share honors for third.

OUTSIDER IS WINNER

Kewiki, in the third was the first outsider to win. With sixteen starters, it was anyone's race until the final few jumps. The three that showed were fortunate in getting off well, and, the others in the bunch, never had a chance of working through. The winner paid $103.10.

The closest contest of the day came in the Yangtsze Stakes, the fourth event. The horses were bunched all the way around, Kongo, slightly in the van. The Oriole, Mazurek, and Kongo came down the stretch abreast, each straining its best, and the race was in doubt until the last step. It looked like another dead heat, but Hill got a final spurt out of The Oriole, and won by a very short head, with Mazurek a bare length second.

The Easter Maiden Steeplechase handicap, furnished a race of real interest. It went to Djemnah, after a clever bit of handling by Dalgarno. The going was hard, with several of the jumps landing pools of rain. Nobody fell. Wild Cat, Spring Bird and Weemac did all the running during the first half, with Djemnah gradually working its way up into place, to second and finally to a win.

The Easter Selling Plate, won by The Farmer, in a pretty race, resulted in that horse being auctioned off in the paddock to Mr. C. T. Chu, for the fancy price of $860. The Farmer won its race easily, coming up from behind Lightening Raider, Cuckfield and Ocean Star, and passing them each in turn.

HILL AND MARLOW

Mr. Hill handled his mount nicely in the second race, The Easter Flyaway Plate. Off poorly, in a pocket composed of seven others, all closely bunched, he rode Marlow, through the opened-up group from the entrance to the stretch to a close finish, barely beating out Moonlighter and Struma for the honor.

Darting ran way with the Sixth. Crokam got the horse off well, and established a big lead, which he held to the finish. The race was never in doubt.

Mr. White tried the same runaway tactics with Good Boy in the Seventh. He got off to a big lead, leaving the field bunched far behind him, but his mount couldn't last. Nearing the mile he slackened back, and Day Star, the favorite assumed the lead, and won easily.

The Easter Stakes went to Christmas Bell after a very consistant race. Off second the horse gradually crawled up to the front, and finished three quarters of a length to the good. Red Paper, a hot tip, as a "dark horse", was pocketed among the sixteen runners, and never got its chance at running.

The last race was Devotion's until the very finish. Carlington came up at the needed moment and beat Devotion by one length. Harding was a good third. China Star, much favored in the betting, never had a chance. Mr. Hill had his opening coming down the

straightaway, but his mount was not equal to the speed.

1.—The Novices Race.—Value $400, second pony, $150, third pony, $100. For griffins of 1921. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by jockeys who have not won more than five races. Jockeys to carry one pound extra for winning mount. Non-winning jockeys, who have started or not allowed seven lbs. Maidens allowed five lbs. Winners of two or more races, five lbs. extra. Entrance $5.—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Mr. R. Riso's grey Kashima (Mr. P. C. Wu) ...140—1*
Mr. McBain's ches Golden Knob (Mr. A. S. Yih) ...156—1*
Mr. Powhattan's br. Rio Negro (Mr. Sweeting) 150—3

Also ran: Happy Day, (Mr. K. H. Chun; Benz, Mr. R. S. Dallas; Idealist, Mr. Matsumoto; Home Star, Mr. M. K. Wong; Asuka, Mr. S. Liu; Cash Money, Mr. L. F. Soong; Little-fellow, Mr. Y. Wong; Grey Leghorn, Mr. Wm. Hu; Arlington, Mo. Z. W. Yu.

*Dead heat.
Three lengths.
Time—2:46.

Pari-mutuel. For win, $16.90. $19.70 D.H., place, $13.20, $14.10 and $31.80.

Cash Sweep.—107, 201 D.H., third, 163. Unplaced.—96, 94 242, 292, 129, 264, 235, 149 and 68.

2.—The Easter Flyaway Plate.—Value $400, second pony, $150, third pony, $100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners since February 8, 192[illegible], of a five furlongs race, five lbs. extra. (Jockey Allowance). Entrance $5.—Five furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Wakelam's grey Marlow (Mr. W. Hill) ..158—1
Mr. Lamerton's grey Moonlighter (Mr. Harper) 158—2
Mr. William McBain's ro. Struma (Mr. Springfield) ...166—3

Also ran: Guldborg, Mr. Crokam; New Year's Day, Mr. K. H Chun; Harvestland, Mr. A. N. Dallas; Sideway, Mr. A. S. Yih; Waterloo, late Play Thing, Mr. A. V. White.

Won by one length; ½ length.
Time—1:18 1-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, $12.50; for place, $7.40, $17.90 and $10.70.

Cash Sweep—first, 85; second 141; third, 224. Unplaced.—292, 98, 153, 338 and 387.

3.—The Chaazee Cup.—Value $400, second pony, $150, third pony, $100. For griffins of 1921. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens allowed five lbs. Winners of two or more races, five lbs. extra. (Jockey Allowance). Entrance $5.—One mile.

lbs.
Mrs. William McBain's dun Kewiki (Mr. Sweeting) ...149—1
Mrs. K. D. Soo's ches Easy Money (Mr. T. U. Yih) ...155—2
Mrs. Hart's ches. Socialist (Mr. Springfield) ...158—3

Also ran: Princeon, Mr. J. Liou; St. Valentine's Day, Mr. K. H. Chun; Lincolnshire, Mr. Crokam; Thunderbolt, Mr. Harper; Great Sport, Mr. A. V. White; Kasuga, Mr. S. Liu; Golden Tassel, Mr. A. S. Yih; Devotion Mr. D. S. Li; Aerometer, Mr. Knoll; Small Money, Mr. L. F. Soong; Smart-fellow, Mr. W. Hill; Seal, Mr. Bauld; On Dit, Mr. P. C. Wu.

Won by two lengths; one length.
Time—2:11 3-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, $103.10; for place, $25.70, $55.90 and $18.90.

Cash Sweep—first, 410; second 329; third, 431. Unplaced.—121, 496, 413, 452, 392, 14, 281, 39, 171, 519, 244, 520 and 504.

4.—The Yangtsze Stakes.—Value $400, second pony, $150, third pony, $100. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens allowed seven lbs. (Jockey Allowance). Entrance $5.—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ch. The Oriole (Mr. W. Hill) ...155—1
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Mazurek (Mr. Harper) ...158—2
Mr. Meburo's ches Kongo (Mr. J. Liou) ...152—3

Also ran: Haruna, Mr. D. S. Li; Commonland, Mr. A. N. Dallas; Ivanhoe, Mr. T. U. Yih; Newcastle, Mr. Knoll; The Pioneer, late Specialist, Mr. A. S. Yih; Oldsmobile, Mr. S. Liu; White Fox, late Sans Merci, Mr. L. F. Soong.

Won by short head; four lengths.
Time—2:47 2-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, $8.50; for place, $6.10, $8.10 and $6.50.

Cash Sweep—first, 148 second, 222; third, 407. Unplaced.—28, 490, 321, 81, 139, 59 and 392.

5.—The Easter Maiden Steeplechase (A Handicap).—Value $400, second pony, $150, third pony, $100. For all China ponies that have never won a steeplechase. Weights will be published on morning of the race. Five starters or "no race." If "no race," "The Open Selling Plate" will be substituted. Entrance $5.—About two miles.

lbs.
Mr. W. A. Dalgarno's dun Djemnah (Mr. Dalgarno) ...162—1
Mr. M. O. Springfield's ches Wild Cat (Mr. Springfield) ...163—2
Mr. J. F. Macgregor's black Wee Mac (Mr. R. Moon) ...147—3

Also ran: Coriander, Mr. Bremner; Wild Chance, Mr. Harper; The Sweep, Mr. Bauld; Pile Driver, Mr. Paterson; The Spring Bird, Mr. Matcham.

Won by three lengths; half length.
Time—4.34.

Pari-mutuel. For win, $52.30; for place, $11.80; $7.90 and $18.70.

Cash Sweep—first, 225; second, 42; third, 266. Unplaced.—117, 255, 318, 586 and 594.

6.—The Easter Criterion Stakes.—Value $400, second pony, $150, third pony, $100. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. (Jockey Allowance). Entrance $5. —One mile.

lbs.
Mr. K. D. Soo's grey Darting (Mr. Crokam) ...155—1
Mr. Day's bay Freeland (Mr. A. N. Dallas) ..146—2
Mrs. Yih's bl. dun Blue Diamond (Mr. Harper) ...155—3

Also ran: Peckham Rye, Mr. A. V. White; Royalist, Mr. J. Liou; Railway, Mr. S. Liu.

Won by many lengths; one length.
Time—2:10 4-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, $7.20; for place, $5.90, $9.20 and $7.80.

Cash Sweep—first, 200; second, 202; third, 461. Unplaced.—365, 77 and 152.

7.—The Second Nursery Handicap.—Value $500, second pony, $500, third pony, $100. For griffins of 1921. Winners after publication of the weights, five lbs. extra. Entrance $5.—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.
Mr. G. L. Ho's grey, Day Star (Mr. Hill) ...151—1
Mr. Perchang's grey, Promotion (Mr. Y. Wong) 132—2
Mr. K. D. Soo's dun, Good Money (Mr. L. F. Soong) ...148—3

Also ran: Mr. Earth's ches., Devonshire (Mr. Crokam); Mr. Foh Sing's grey, Good Boy (Mr. White); Mr. Leaf's grey, Sure Money (Mr. Bauld); Mr. San Sing's bay, Water-meter (Mr. A. S. Yih); Zih Bros.' dun, Arlington (Mr. Knoll.

Won by ¾ length; two lengths.
Time—2:46 2-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, $8.20; places, 1st $6.60; 2nd $19.10; 3rd $25.60.

Members' Sweep.—1st 495, 2nd 14, 3rd 140. Unplaced.—67, 286, 8, 41 and 369.

8.—The Easter Stakes.—Value $400, second pony, $150, third pony, $100. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $5.—Three quarters of a mile.

lbs.
Fay and Seth's grey, Christmas Bell (Mr. Harper) ...131—1
Mr. Hart's grey Naturalist (Mr. T. U. Yih) ...132—2
Wong and Yih's grey, Daybreak (Mr. White) 130—3

Also ran: Messrs. K. H. Chun and Y. K. Chang's grey, Nowadays (Mr. K. H. Chun); Mr. G. D. Coutts' grey, Small Piece (Mr. D. S. Li); Mr. Day's bay, Headland (Mr. Dallas); Mr. G. L. Ho's grey, Southern Star (Mr. Hill); Mr. Lansing's black, Auburn (Mr. Wm. Hu); Mr. Wm. McBain's ches., Varna (Mr. Sweeting); Mr. Seven's dun, Red Paper (Mr. Crokam); Mr. Sih's p'bald, Tai Shan (Mr. J. Liou); Mr. M. O. Springfield's grey, Tadworth (Mr. Springfield); Mr. J. H. Tam's bay, Dandy Fellow (Mr. Y. Wong); Toeg's grey, Mekon (Mr. Bauld); Mr. Yale's grey, Little Damage (Mr. L. F. Soong); Sih Bros.' grey, Burlington (Mr. Knoll).

Won by ¾ length; and half length.
Time—1:36 4-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, $43.30; places, 1st $17.00, 2nd $16.50, 3rd $50.70.

Members' Sweep.—1st 124, 2nd 309, 3rd 332. Unplaced.—650, 331, 598, 577, 573, 364, 83, 115, 499, 114, 3, 246 and 24.

9.—The Easter Selling Plate.—Value $400, second pony, $125, third pony, $125. For all China ponies. If entered to be sold for $400, weight for inches as per scale; if to be sold for $300, allowed five lbs.; if to be sold for $200, allowed 10 lbs. Entrance $5. One mile.

lbs.
Powhattan's cream, The Farmer (Mr. Springfield) ...152—1
Sky and Hickling's black, Cuckfield (Mr. Crokam) ...144—2
Mr. G. G. C. Harper's ches. Lightning Raider (Mr. Harper) ...152—3

Also ran: Mr. Day's white, Ancientland (Mr. Dallas); Mr. Earth's black, Berkshire (Mr. A. S. Yih); Mr. Hart's grey, Cyclist (Mr. J. Liou); Mr. G. L. Ho's ches. Ocean Star (Mr. Hill); Mr. Kecho's dun, Wild Plunge (Mr. K. H. Chun); Mr. [illegible]Bain's grey, Golden Orb (Mr. P. C. Wu); Mr. Moregold's bay, Backstay II (Mr. L. F. Soong); Optimist's ches., Safetylight (Mr. D. S. Li); Mr. Toeg's bay, Mouse (Mr. Knoll); Toeg and Lalcacca's dun, Nyanza (Mr. Bauld); C. and H. White's ches., Richmond (Mr. White).

Won by 2 length; ½ length.
Time—2:12.

Pari-mutuel. For win, $57.30; places, 1st $15.20, 2nd $17.70, 3rd $11.30.

Members' Sweep.—1st 471, 2nd 265, 3rd 232. Unplaced.—146, 85, 396, 363, 35, 394, 77, 4, 476, 123 and 170.

10.—The Nanyang Stakes.—Value $400, second pony, $150, third pony, $100. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting, five lbs. extra. Maidens, allowed 10 lbs. (Jockey Allowance). Entrance $5.—Seven furlongs.

lbs.
Messrs. K. H. Chun and Y. K. Chang's bay, Happy Day (Mr. K. H. Chun) ...155—1
Mr. Union's grey, Sideaway (Mr. Knoll) ...152—2
Winsome and Hasty's skew, The Curlew (Mr. Hill) ...152—3*
Mr. Meguro's grey, Mikasa (Mr. J. Liou) ...158—3*

*Dead heat for third place.

Also ran: Mr. Chow Sung's grey, Full House (Mr. Crokam).

Won by 1 length; a neck.
Time—1:54 1-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, $200.40; places, 1st $40.00, 2nd $22.00, 3rd ——.

Members' Sweep.—1st 636, 2nd 257, 3rd 573 and 685. Unplaced. —525.

11.—The Land O'Plums Stakes.—Value $400, second pony, $150, third pony, $100. For griffins of 1921. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting, five lbs. extra. Maidens allowed five lbs. (Jockey Allowance). $5.—Nine furlongs.

lbs.
Zih Bros.' grey, Carlington (Mr. Crokam) ...144—1
Mr. Perchang's ches., Devotion (Mr. D. S. Li) ...147—2
Mr. Fung's grey, Harding (Mr. P. C. Wu) ...144—3

Also ran: Mr. Chow Sung's dun, Republic Sycee (Mr. Knoll); Mr. G. L. Ho's grey, China Star (Mr. Hill); Mr. Liddell's bay, Baycroft (Mr. Sweeting); Mr. San Sing's grey, Autometer (Mr. A. S. Yih); Mr. K. D. Soo's grey, Silver Money (Mr. L. F. Soong); Mr. J. H. Tam's Handy Fellow (Mr. Y. Wong); W. A. W. and Gussie's ches., White Gull (Mr. Bauld).

Won by 1 length; 2 lengths.
Time—2:28 2-5.

Pari-mutuel. For win, $24.00; places, 1st $9.20, 2nd $14.60, 3rd $42.60.

Members' Sweep.—1st 145, 2nd 410, 3rd 474. Unplaced.—574, 290, 179, 403, 229, 10 and 99.

Light Horse And Artillery Camp Over Holidays

(Continued from Page 1)

mounds). Nos. 1, 2 and 4 of each section dismount and hand ponies over to No 3, who will lead ponies back to given point (flag) in rear. Dismounted men take cover on 100 yards mound and fire at targets (three targets will be placed in front of each section). When a target is hit it will disappear and when all three targets in front of a section have been hit, the section leader will whistle up his led ponies, mount his section and ride to finish in section formation.

WITH THE ARTILLERY

The annual sports of the Field Artillery Battery takes place this afternoon at the Rifle Range. Weather permitting, the following program will take place.

Sub-section driving competition.
Dismounted tug-of-war.
Sub-section relay race.
Drivers' "boot and saddle" competition.
Bare back jumping.
Bare back wrestling.
Section mop fighting.
Gunners' medley.

Captain R. W. Davis will be judge; Lieutenants J. S. Hay and V. Holland umpires; and S. M. Conlon starter.

The officers in charge of the Light Horse are Captain McMichael, and Lieutenants Robinson, Koe, Martin, D.S.O., and Spence.

The following have presented prizes for the Light Horse gymkhana events:

Messrs. A. G. Nugent, W. J. N. Dyer, P. W. Massey, R. W. Wingrove, A. V. Monk, F. S. Gibbings, H. Hanbury, E. Toeg, O. Beswick, H. Herlofson, and N. L. Sparke.

Captain's Cup Play At Junior Golf Club

The competition for the Shanghai Junior Golf Club Captain's Cups will be held today. Conditions, 18 holes, medal play. Competitors are requested to make their own arrangements with their partners and opponents as to time of starting play.

The result of the draw is as follows:

J. M. Smith and J. G. Alams (20) v. J. Ross-Young and G. Manwaring (8).

D. McAlister and E. M. Smith (20) v. W. D. Anderson and J. Ross (14).

E. Noakes and W. R. Kinipple (18) v. A. S. Allan and J. C. Travess (26).

G. Norris and F. Gates (16) v. A. Macintosh and P. B. Critchley (9).

C. Richards and A. Bowes (14) v. B. Anderson and J. J. Marshgreen (22).

J. Rush and A. E. Hayward (16) v. A. Taylor and D. Carter (19).

W. S. Campbell and F. B. Walker (23) v. W. S. Featherstonhaugh and G. E. Marden (16).

A. Macgregor and R. G. Pomfret (18) v. J. L. Wade and R. H. Brown (22).

Theaters-Concerts

Two concerts by artists of international fame, six presentations of popular plays by a company which has already made a reputation in the East, five nights of a lively musical show, and cinema bills ranging from heavy tragedy to custard pie comics will help to make the post-lenten week a notable one for Shanghai theater-goers.

On Tuesday evening at 9:15 o'clock, Mischa Elman will appear in a concert at the Town Hall, the program for which indicates that the virtuoso will have full scope for the brilliancy and appeal that has charmed music-lovers throughout the world. Arthur Loesser will play the piano accompaniments. The program follows:

1. Concerto ...... Mendelssohn
   Allegro molto appassionato
   Andante
   Allegro molto vivace
2. (a) Variations on a theme by Tartini-Kreisler Corelli
   (b) Rigaudon ...... Monsigny-Franke
   (c) Menuet ...... Haydn
   (d) Siciliano and Rigaudon Francoeur-Kreisler
3. (a) Kol Nidre ...... Bruch
   (b) Vogel als Prophet Schumann-Auer
   (c) Nocturne ...... Chopin-Wilhelmj
   (d) Zephyr ...... Hubay
4. (a) Hymn to the Sun ...... Rimsky-Korsakoff
   (b) Guitarre ... Mossowski
   (c) Legende .. Wientawaski
   (d) Carpice Jota .. Sarasate

TCHERKASSAYA CONCERT

Another concert will be given on April second.

Tomorrow evening Madame M. B. Tcherkassaya, formerly of the Petrograd Imperial Theater, will give a concert at popular prices in the Town Hall, beginning at 9:15 p.m. Madame Tscherkassaya will be assisted by Maestro Paci and the Municipal Symphony Orchestra. The program follows:

Part I.

Overture, "William Tell" ...... Rossini Orchestra
Recitative and Aria from "Aida" Verdi
Mme. Tcherkassaya with Orchestra
Capriccio Italiano ...... Tschaikovsky Orchestra
Air from "Dame de Pique" ...... Tschaikovsky
Mme. Tcherkassaya with Orchestra

Part II.

Air of Elisabeth from "Tanhauser" .. Wagner
Mme. Tcherkassaya with Orchestra
Overture "Master Singers" ...... Wagner Orchestra
7.—(a) Marguerite's Air from "Mefistofele" ...... Boito
(b) Brunilde's "Hoyotoho!" from "Walkyries" .. Wagner
Mme. Tcherkassaya with Orchestra

DENNISTON PLAYERS

Two dramas and two farces balance this week's repertoire of the Denniston Players, appearing for a short season at the Lyceum Theater. Now that Holy Week and its consequent slim houses is over, this popular company will doubtless again have the large audiences it merits. Tomorrow and Tuesday nights, the Players will present revival of "The Lion and the Mouse," the story of an inconspicuous young woman who wins in a battle of wits against a Wall Street magnate. "Nightie Night," a farce of dainty negligees, mistaken apartments, and situations that are disappointing because they don't turn out to be as wicked as they seem, is booked for Wednesday. The offering for Thursday night is "The Co-respondent," a drama of the heavier type, and on Friday and Saturday, the company will appear in Nat Goodwin's starring vehicle, "Please Get Married," in which a young couple too modern for marriage are wed without their knowledge by an uncle on the bench empowered by his position to say the fatal words.

MARIE WALCAMP AGAIN

At the Isis Theater tomorrow night, Marie Walcamp will continue her search through two more episodes for the petals of Lao-Tze, in the only screen drama ever filmed in China, Japan and the Philippines. The story of "The Dragon's Net" concerns the ambition of a pretty American girl to possess an ancient Chinese treasure and the attempt of the Taoist hierarchy to check her by tangles of Oriental intrigue. The feature of today's program is "The River's End," a tale of love and adventure in the forests of the Canadian Northwest.

AT THE OLYMPIC

Another film of Chinese life, which was not produced in the Far East but which makes up for that deficiency by the power of the story and the attractiveness of the star is "The Forbidden City," shown today at the Olympic Theater with Norma Talmadge in the leading role. Clever photography, aided and abbetted by her skill in acting permits Miss Talmadge to assume a dual role, both Chinese maidens.

BANVARD IS COMING

Twinkling toes and lively ballads will feature the offerings of the London Musical Comedy Company, to open for a short season at the Olympic Theater next Thursday night. Another offering of frills and frivolity labelled "Girls and Giggles" will be presented next Sunday.

VICTORIA THEATER

What should a man do when he wakes up to the fact that he has married the wrong woman? Buy some mercury bichloride, call up his attorney, or buckle down to make the best of it? This interesting problem will be submitted to silent discussion on the screen at the Victoria Theater tonight, in the presentation of Ivan Abramson's social drama, "The Wrong Woman." Reno papers please copy.

APOLLO COMEDY PROGRAM

A piece of red hair clutched in the fingers of a man found dead in his apartment meant serious trouble for five women, all of whom, for reasons of jealousy or unappreciated love had apparent motives for desiring his death. The result of this complication is a breath-taking mystery play entitled "Empty Pockets," to be shown next Thursday at the Apollo. Tomorrow at 5:30 p.m. a six-part comedy film will be featured, showing the adventures of Max Linder, Parisian boulevardier, in one of the cafes which every American tourist rushes off by himself to visit as soon as his wife gets interests in the hat shops.

An all-comedy program is billed for today at the Apollo Theater, with Harold Lloyd to coin laughs in "An Eastern Westerner" and Lonesome Luke to do the same in "Captain Kidd's Kid." "They're Off," a Bill Pearson comedy, is thrown in just for good measure. "Toby's Bow," a comedy drama with an old negro butler for one of the leading characters, will be shown at today's matinee performance.

"STREAM OF LIFE"

"The Stream of Life," a moving-picture with no hold-ups, wild West bad men, betrayed heroines, or scenes of battle, murder, and sudden death, is the clergyman's answer to the oft-repeated remark that dramatic pakrika is necessary to a successful film. Telling the story of an ordinary human life in which few striking events occur, the picture has had a success measurable in terms of dollars and cents as well as in spiritual uplift. It has had widespread endorsement by clergy of all denominations and the religious motive in the plot is taken as an indication that the screen can be made as effective as the pulpit.

"The Stream of Life," which was produced by the Plymouth Film Corporation, will be shown in Shanghai at an early date.

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Happy Day	paid to win	$200.40
(44 chances taken. — Some Happiness!)		
Kewiki	paid to win	$103.10
(also won fortnight ago paying $47.80)		
The Farmer	paid to win	$57.30
Djemnah	,, ,,	52.30
Christmas Bell	,, ,,	43.30
Carlington	,, ,,	24.00
Golden Knob } D. H. ...	,, ,,	19.70
Kashima } D. H. ...	,, ,,	16.90
Marlow	,, ,,	12.50
The Oriole	,, ,,	8.50
(also won last week paying $7.40)		
Day Star	paid to win	$8.20
(also won fortnight ago paying $16.70)		
Darting	paid to win	$7.20
(also won fortnight ago paying $86.20)		

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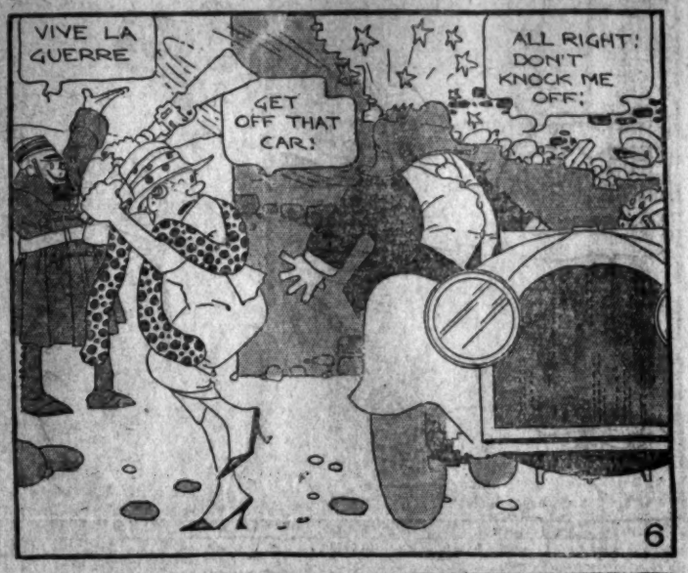
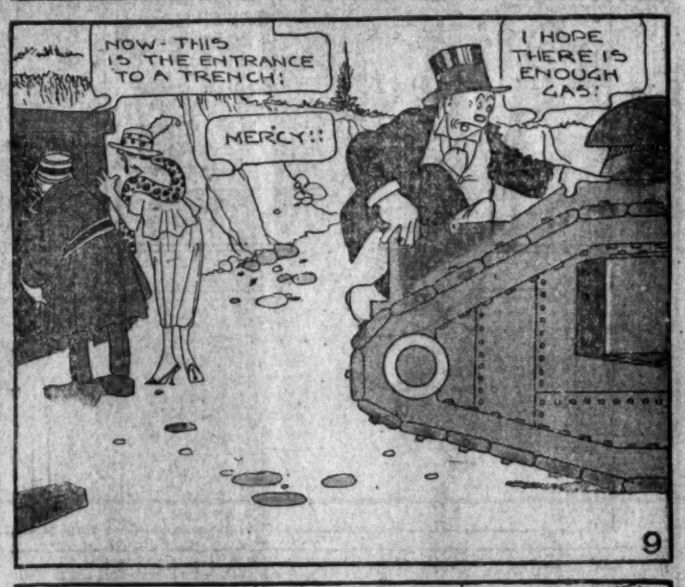
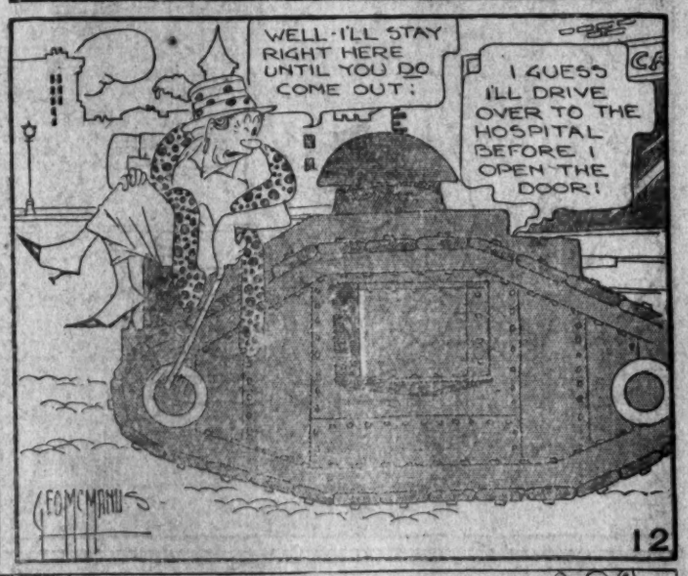
Comic Picture Section

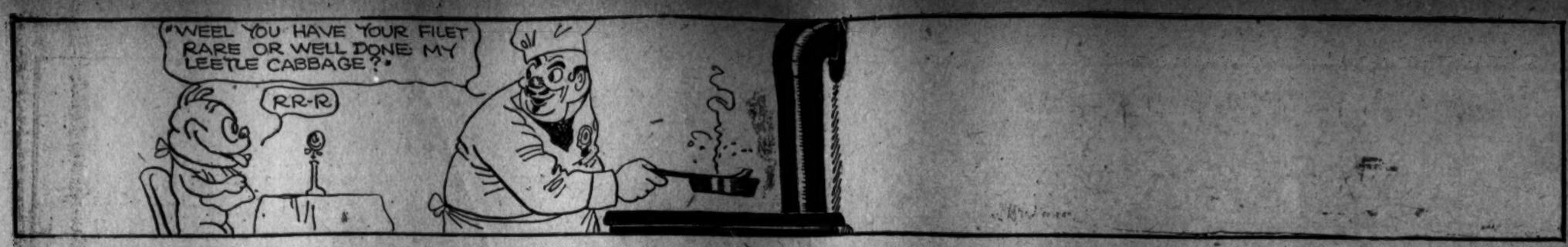
Sunday, March 27th, 1921

Bringing Up Father

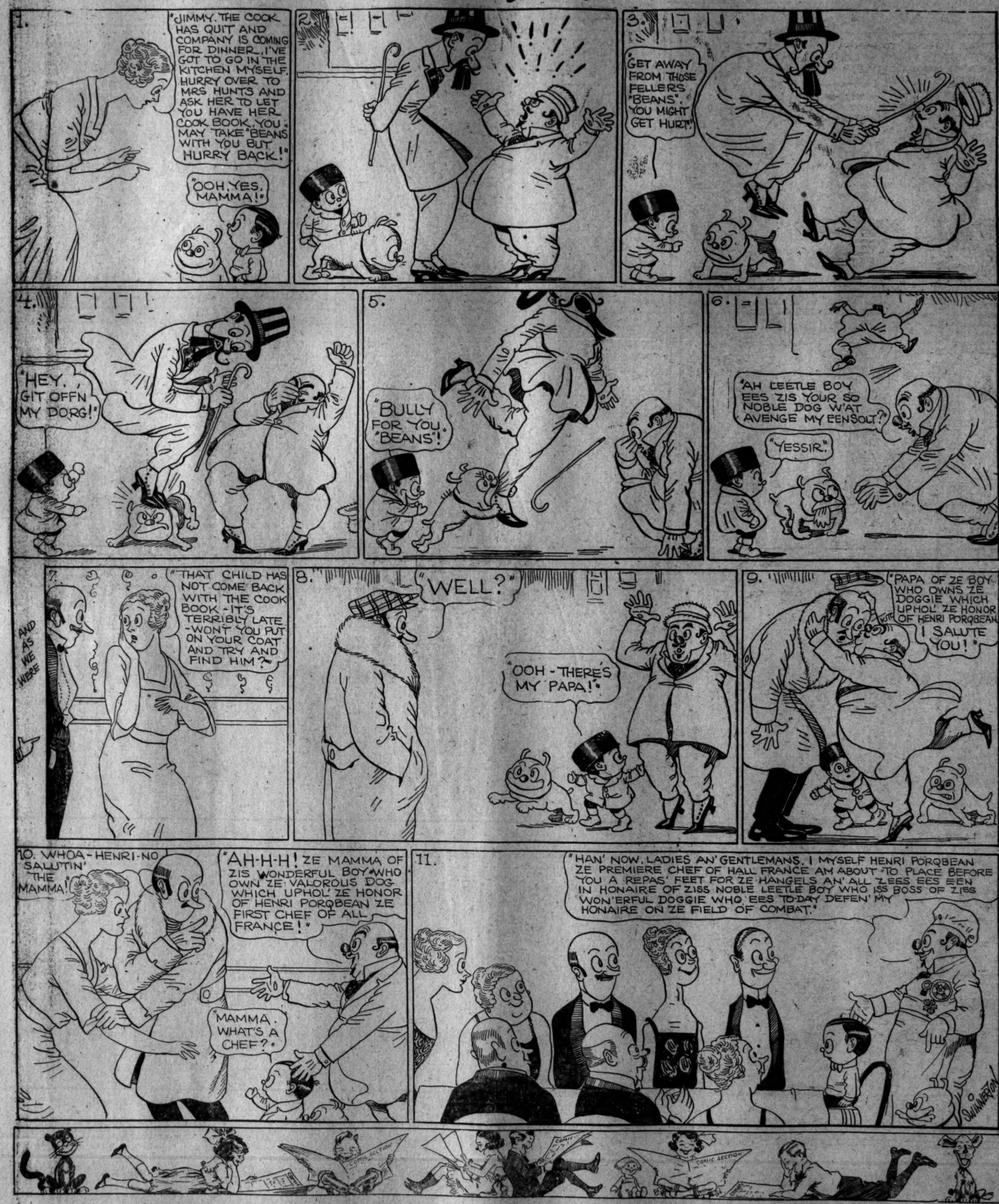


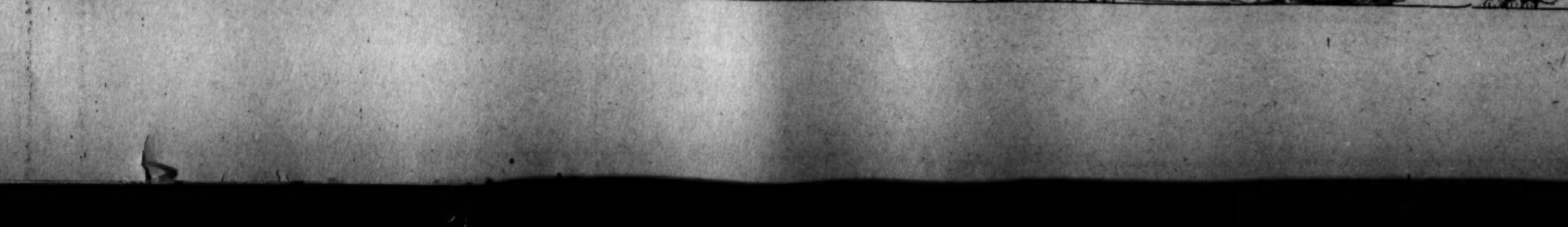






Little Jimmy





Even Paris is Startled

Respect for Things Sacred and Religious Outraged by Blasphemous Scenes Enacted in a Church in M. Bataille's New Play

Andre Brule, Who Plays the Leading Part of "Don Juan" in the Piece. The Costume Is of Silver Brocade, and This Has Been Objected To By the Critics as Making the Old Roue Look Like a Glistening Fish.

Mlle. Monna Delza in Her Very Striking Costume of Cloth of Silver Trimmed in Silver Lace.

Mlle. Eve Francis in Her Part in the Play.

Mlle. Simone Jubert, One of Don Juan's Conquests.

PARIS, Jan. 23.

THE religious world of Paris, both Catholic and Protestant, is shocked beyond measure at the extraordinary daring of Henry Bataille's new play, "L'Homme a la Rose"—the Man with the Rose. It is not that the costumes are too scant nor because the lines of the play are unfit for public utterance, nor because the episodes and scenes are exceptionally wicked or disgusting.

The outcry of protest and indignation against their outraged feelings is because of the astonishing lack of respect for things sacred and religious.

The famous playwright chose the historic Don Juan for his theme. No objection would have been raised against selecting this notorious roue as his hero. But when the playwright chooses the sacred precincts of a cathedral as a place to develop and exploit all this cynical, worldly jesting and ribaldry he has gone a little further than even a person without any professed religious scruples can accept without a shudder.

When a Bataille play is announced in Paris it is looked upon as a great event in the theatrical world. When Bataille gave out that he would produce "L'Homme a la Rose" he surrounded the piece with so much mystery and secrecy, not even intimating what the subject of the play would be—which could never be surmised from the title itself—and promised such surprises that all Paris was on the qui vive. When the general rehearsal was announced there was a rush to obtain tickets, which on such occasions are invitation affairs.

But the favored few who were to witness the first production of his new play had been chosen by the author himself, who, claiming to himself the prerogative that comes to genius to do things in some extraordinary way, insisted upon having the whole house turned over to him to invite whom he wished. When this was known the demand for tickets became greater, and as much as a thousand francs a seat was offered. The interest in the play was as great as that shown in the first production of Rostand's "Chantecler," though more restricted and not international.

A magnificent sight was presented when the audience gathered for the first night of "L'Homme a la Rose." The Theatre de Paris was crowded with the elite of Paris, of the worlds of society, letters, politics, art and the stage. A great author would be sitting next to a renowned actress, who would be touching elbows with some famous society leader. The house was a veritable exposition of the people who are making Paris what it is in art, literature and science.

Andre Brule appeared in the principal role and it was discovered that the play was written on Don Juan and his historic love adventures.

Bataille is perhaps original in having taken the decadence of the great lover, Don Juan, for the theme of his play. The play opens at a time when Don Juan, steeped in licentiousness and dissipation, tiring of his many love affairs, asks a friend to take his place in a rendezvous which he has made with a duchess. The friend accepts and the frivolous wife is awaiting her adventure with the noted lover on her balcony.

The ducal husband returns unexpectedly and kills the supposed Don Juan, disfiguring his face with his sword. Don Juan, seeing the incident and the possibilities of it, enters the house unseen and places in the pocket of the dead man his memoirs, upon which he has been working. The finding of these identify the disfigured man as the noted Don Juan, and a great funeral is arranged for him, his memoirs being interred with the body of the supposed Don Juan.

The second act is placed in the Cathedral of Seville. It is a wonderful setting; the great pillars of the church, ornamented with figures of the Virgin, the golden grill with the chancel behind it, the fonts of holy water, the candles burning everywhere, the confessionals and small chapels reproduced with a fidelity much too exact to please those who have a reverence for holy things. And this is the setting in which Bataille chose to unfold the superwordly philosophies of a wicked Don Juan!

Don Juan has come to attend the last obsequies over his supposed body. In attending his own funeral he brought his friend with him. All the magnificence and pomp of a Spanish Catholic funeral are faithfully portrayed. The pageant of the priests and bishops, with their acolytes, Franciscan monks in sombre robes contrasting strongly with the wonderfully costumed major-domos; the coffin, black and foreboding, illumined with numerous candles, carried on the shoulders of four penitents, gowned, as is the custom of the persons who perform this service, in brilliant red, with mask-like hoods covering the entire head, holes for the eyes intensifying the gruesome effect; the mourners following, each costume a work of art designed from the old Spanish masters—all these give a realistic effect that caused a genuine emotion, for it was difficult to appreciate you were not actually attending Don Juan's funeral yourself as you sat in the audience.

As the Mass proceeds Don Juan and his friend comment upon the mourners who are present. They watch them come and go as they pay their last respects to the dead debanchee. They see many of the former loves of Don Juan enter—some griefstricken, others indifferent and others in seeming satisfaction.

Don Juan, from behind a pillar of the church, recounts his adventures as they are recalled to him by seeing his former loves. He does not spare his victims. He ridicules the husbands whose wives he had stolen as they pass by and jeers at the frailty of women. He flays them all, without respect, with his cynical philosophy.

But his over-ruling vanity and egoism get the best of him, and he desires to know what these old loves now think of now that he is dead and gone. He sends his friend to intercept them as they come from the service to question them. He remains in the background listening to what they have to say.

He points out one with whom he had been in love for ten years, but had parted with five years before, and sends his friend to speak with her. He asks her if she would like some little souvenir of Don Juan, as he was his friend and would obtain it for her. She is indifferent and merely thanks him, turning to leave. Don Juan urges his friend to detain her, so he asks her if she would like to see a man who resembles her former lover greatly.

She turns, without emotion, and asks where he is. The friend points to the real Don Juan standing there, but the woman merely smiles and says he is but a poor and unworthy imitation of the man she once loved, and, bowing, leaves the church. Don Juan is disquieted. He takes a mirror from his pocket and looks at himself, saying to his friend that it is not possible that he could have changed so in five years.

A young girl enters and commences her devotions before the confessional. Don Juan is attracted by her. He turns to his friend and tells him he has won queens in five minutes and that he would win the sixteen-year-old girl in two. He approaches her, first excusing himself, saying for her to continue her prayers as he is not in a hurry. She accepts his excuses and continues her devotions more earnestly, trying to avoid him. He persists, wicked and accomplished as he is in all the graces that win women's hearts and so apt in all the snares that beguile women.

She is annoyed and afraid and rushes for protection into the confessional, where Don Juan follows, first asking his friend to sing a serenade, which he does, using his sword as a mock guitar. The girl comes out of the confessional, trying to disengage herself from Don Juan's embraces, calling him vile names. She finally frees herself, and as she goes out the door hurls back at him an epithet in which he is referred to as "old," and this being told he was old was the hardest thing for Don Juan to bear. Again out comes his mirror and he confesses to his friend that he has received the first rebuff of his life.

He is worried and philosophizes on age, but the appearance of a common girl of the street, who rushes into the church, mad with grief and in bitter anguish throws herself down upon the stone floor in an agony of sorrow, attracts him. Don Juan regards her, but does not know her. His friend cannot enlighten him either. Who can this grief-stricken woman be? He covers his face with his cloak and approaches her, asking if all these tears were for Don Juan. When she replies affirmatively he is more perplexed.

He couldn't remember her. When he asked her if she had seen Don Juan often, she replied only once at a fete in Seville, but for fifteen years he had ever been in her heart and mind. This flattered Don Juan, after the rebuffs he had received, and he revealed himself to her. She recognized him at once and, screaming with fear, sought to run away. Don Juan held her hand long enough to make a rendezvous for that evening in the market place!

Don Juan is pleased. He boasts to his friend that time had not changed him as he thought when a woman who had seen him once remembered him with love for fifteen years! This was his consolation!

His first mistress, old and pompous, comes out, supported by her ladies. As she passes he scatters roses in her path, and when she has gone out he spits, in disgust, at her feet. A poet friend comes from the services apotheosizing Don Juan, saying that he will make a famous book and play of his history. Don Juan's vanity is fed, and when the poet leaves he is in a quandary whether to remain dead as a great man or to take the chance, in having a resurrection, of outliving his greatness.

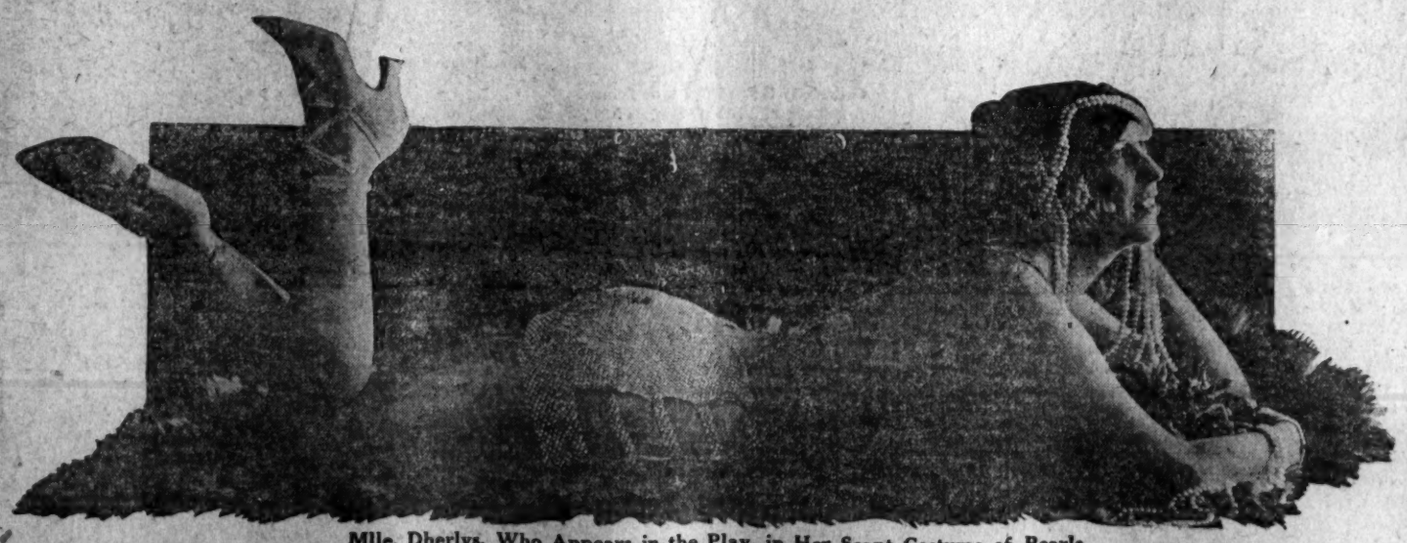
He tosses a coin to decide and his death is decided upon. He breaks his sword, scatters the petals of a rose over it when he has crossed the pieces on the floor, and sprinkles it with holy water! Then he leaves the church to seek obscurity for the rest of his life.

The wildest imagination could not conceive of a man daring to place such action within a church when a service for the dead was going on. If it could it would certainly indicate a depravity of mind and utter disregard for the holiness of sacred things that one could not believe to exist even in this materialistic age! But it has been done, and, while it may be artistic blasphemy to say it, Bataille is the man who has done it!

In the third act Don Juan has become the keeper of an inn. His reputed memoirs, as false to the truth as they were in the roseate glow in which his poet friend's imagination had embellished them, were the sensation of the day. Everyone was reading of the famous love hero. Don Juan read his supposed memoirs with disgust. His silvered hair and advancing age did not take from him that which was the motive of his life. He is trying to win a princess. He tries all his wiles upon her. But she tells him that glory and fame for her are the only things that she could love in a man!

He is surprised when she confesses to him that she prefers an old, almost decrepit general, made famous by many wars, to him, a younger man but only an innkeeper! Don Juan becomes frantic in his appeal to her, and finally tells her in desperation that he is greater than any one, for he is the famous Don Juan! She ridicules him and thinks that he has gone insane as he insists. She calls in the others to share in the ridicule.

The sacrilegious features of the play have so incensed the newspapers of Paris which have Catholic affiliations that they have ignored the piece entirely, after vainly having protested against its production to the police authorities. But the "Camelots du Roi," the young student element of the supporters of the Royalists, have been more active. They have sent their threats of personal violence to Andre Brule, as well as to Bataille. It is hardly possible that any manager will dare to produce the play or a motion picture version of it in America.



Mlle. Dherlys, Who Appears in the Play, in Her Scant Costume of Pearls.

Palm-Garden Gowns

by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A C
Re
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Net.

The Novel Effect Produced by Net Gathered in Moderately Full Folds Over a Satin Slip.

Gracefully Draped Gown of Printed Taffeta, With Corsage of Shadow Lace.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

GOWNS should strike the keynote of the occasion. If the gown is out of key with the event the result is discord. The difference between good and bad dressing is the harmony of the hour, the place and the apparel.

If we go into a palm room and see there a woman in severe tailor costume, linen collar, cravat and plain sailor hat we feel that she is the jarring note in the symphony of the hour. For the palm room is a place of festivity. Its meaning is enjoyment. Its function is merrymaking.

For such a place and for the afternoon or evening the large left-hand figure offers the appropriate suggestion. Black satin is the foundation of this chic robe. Over the satin is a fitted tunic of net, deeply flounced. The flounces have a border of monkey fur. The girdle presents a color note in satin and in silk flowers. The neck is cut low. The gown is sleeveless. A draped hat of cloth of gold has enormous tufts of bird of paradise feathers.

The middle figure shows another palm garden gown. This one is of printed taffeta. Draped gracefully about the figure, with bouffant effect at the hips, the silk is faced at the edges with satin of contrasting color. The high, crush, graduated girdle is defined on the upper side by the contrasting satin. The corsage is of shadow lace. Heavy gold lace of large design constitutes the sleeves. The corsage bouquet is of taffeta flowers.

Novel is the third of these palm garden gowns. Over a satin slip net is gathered in moderately full folds at the belt line. The corsage is of net arranged in modified surplice effect in front. The skirt and the corsage and sleeves are lavishly trimmed with many narrow horizontal bands of patent leather. To spare the impression of uncompromising severity the costume has the graceful touch of a wide border of shadow lace around the edge of the skirt. Patent leather is arranged ribbon-like in narrow bands around the neck, in a bow at the belt line in front and in long streamers. The hat, softly and becomingly draped, is made of net and trimmed with a band and bows of patent leather.

Paris Says Taffeta For Frocks

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE
(*New York Herald, April 6*)

If the Americans won't take taffeta by the yard, let them take it in ribbon and build frocks. Such is the decree of the Paris dressmakers.

Whether or not this decree comes about through a paucity of fabric in the French markets or from obstinacy in holding the two fabrics—taffeta and crepe de chine—in the first place of fashion, is immaterial. The fact which is about to govern our newest gowns is that these two materials will be employed to build a vast and diverse number of garments.

We have not had the crepe de chine obsession over here. Buyers who brought back clothes from France had chosen more variety in fabrics than the French houses offered and had expressed themselves as somewhat perplexed as to the loyalty shown by classes and masses to the one kind of weave for all kinds of gowns. That might do for one city, they said, but not a continent.

Duvetyne caught us right and good. It swirled over the continent like a storm. Every woman was snatched up by it, although warnings were sent out broadcast as to its ability to perish. But the time for this velvety and dangerous yet altogether lovely fabric is passing. In the Northern climate the weave will be suitable and comfortable for two months yet, but the trend of thought is toward the immediate future. What we will wear is the problem shaping in our minds. The answer accents taffeta and crepe de chine. We are to take up the French fashion, you see.

MUST REGARD HER OWN TYPE

It is wise for a woman to regard well her own figure and type as she approaches a season devoted to the adoption of these two materials. It may not be necessary for her to choose between them. If she is exempt the troublesome and vexatious business of always making a choice, of trying to be fashionable and not unlovely at the same time, then let her trip lightly into any shop or dressmaking house and pick up at random that which is put before her and which pleases her whim or wish.

The perplexed majority are not as these. They must bring more judgment and shrewdness than inclination and money to the proposition of a new frock or an entire seasonal wardrobe.

They will find themselves at the crossroads between taffeta and crepe de chine as soon as the last vestige of their winter clothes has given its ultimate service. They will find that the dressmakers and shops have declared both materials good in their sight and propose to make a rich harvest with them.

The reason they will be placed between two choices is this: That crepe is for the large, the full, the florid; taffeta is for the small, the pale, the slender. Yet each woman will ask herself each time she views the fabrics whether she is too large to wear the one or too thin to wear the other. Such is the influence of fashion.

Taffeta presents the more acute problem. It cannot be built up into fulness like crepe. It stands out stiffly from the figure even when plainly cut and adjusted. If it has ruffles and puffs it becomes impossible for the big woman.

Crepe has the disadvantage of clinging without any effort of concealment to every bone of the body. It is a revealing and a disillusioning fabric. Fortunately, there is no intention of building it with severity upon any kind of figure, for it is preeminently the fabric for drapery; but no amount of pointed cascades or irregular loop keeps it from plainly disclosing whatever anatomical deficiencies one may wish to conceal.

Through these qualities it gives, therefore, grace to the large and somewhat dominating figure. Taffeta gives added bulk and a strain of awkwardness to any but the willowy. There is the choice.

As Mr. Chesterton in his American lectures has scoffed at "the ignorance of the educated" when they refer to British and American stock as Anglo-Saxons, it may be better to find another label for the type of woman we are inclined to define in that manner—at least, to find another label while Mr. Chesterton is in the country and is making us self-conscious about our daily mistakes. So suppose we say the "big woman" is wiser if she looks at taffeta from a safe distance, leaving its evident popularity to that new type of woman that has grown, seemingly, to fit the present fashions.

The insistence upon this brightly silk with its dominating character is due, undoubtedly, to the stern efforts of a certain set of designers to coerce women into wearing clothes that are a mixture between old Spanish and Victorian-France. Probably it is better to designate the 1870 fashions Eugenie-French, for the Empress did go into society and liked it, whereas it was the custom of the English smart set to say with a contemptuous shrug that "the Queen was not in society." Reminiscent, isn't it, of the way smart Washington has talked of its Presidents?

Whatever the source of distended skirts, wide hems, tight bodices and small sleeves, the fact remains that French leaders are doing their best to make them a part of the present fashion.

The Americans who have been meeting in council to ordain a purely national silhouette for this spring have dropped from Napoleon the Little to Napoleon the Big and launched the Directoire.

One country wants the tight, slim bodice extending to the hips, the other wants the high waist encircled under the bust. The more diversity the merrier. Let us welcome all obstacles to moulding women into one form, one fashion. It makes for a gay and harmless war, although it may leave the manufacturers a bit puzzled.

Whatever silhouette taffeta may assume it seems to be reasonably clear that the Egyptian, the Oriental, the Northern African will not do. If the French win, or if the Americans win, there's an end to primitiveness in the result.

Taffeta is a sophisticated fabric. It ends itself to artificiality and it expresses itself best in eras when lines and curves are built, not revealed.

Looking at it in that light it has deep significance. If it comes into general usage now it will express itself as always, and that alone means an abrupt turn about from what has endured for years.

You can see, can't you, how the two fabrics, both offered for the spring and both launched at Palm Beach in new gowns with equal success, mean more than an idle whim on the part of the designers who rule the destinies of our wardrobes and, by the same token, our finances?

RIBBON FOR NEW TAFFETA

The American dressmakers say that Lanvin launched ribbon evening frocks in order to use up the vast quantities of manufactured ribbon which have pyramided through negligence of the public. Never have ribbons been more beautifully woven. Yet the counters bear miles of them. They are expensive; that's the reason for their surplus today. Women have hesitated to buy an accessory at a huge price when they could get material by the yard without paying more.

When the economist snatches at the idea of building a quantity of ribbon frocks at a small outlay she is reckoning without the cost. One hour at a ribbon counter will send here away wiser. The dressmakers have no hesitancy in using these wildly expensive fabrics, for they do not want to lower the price of their gowns, but the home dressmaker will think thrice and then not act.

And such ribbons as are chosen to build these new taffeta frocks that are to oust the Egyptian restore artificiality, build up new curves.

They are as colorful as the Pharaohs would have liked. They have the glory that is ancient Chinese. They are heavily designed in flowers, in stripes, with the former given the preference. They are not altogther unlike much of the taffeta by the yard, but as they are a bit more sensational, they are launched in the extreme types of the approaching fashion.

They accentuate the wide effort to displace plain materials with flowered ones upon which the conservatives look with a wary eye. And well they may. The Looms seem to have thrown themselves into a fervor of ecstacy in creating figurations for women to bear upon their bodies. The shops cry aloud these wares. The ready-to-wear people—and that includes some of the smartest houses—push forward the flowered fabrics to all comers. It is not difficult to foretell weariness before the season is well advanced, because numbers of women will buy such clothes in abundance because they are "the style."

Voile, georgette, silks, cottons, even linens, bear the impress of the colored stamp. When plain fabrics are used they are bordered, faced or lined with something figured. When a patchwork quilt can be used for a straight sport coat without criticism, only approval, then the day of figuration is surely here. True the work on the quilt is that of an artist and the colors and designs are as satisfying as those on an ancient vase—but the fact remains that a quilt is a quilt.

And that is not the end of quilt usage; there's a sport skirt built of a white Marseilles spread that carries a gay and ornamental jacket and the effect is not one to cause laughter. And furthermore, there's a silk blanket in broad subdued plaids made into a loose straight sport jacket to be worn with an orange linen skirt at Coronado Beach.

Bobbie And His Pa

BY WILLIAM F. KIRK

Our teecher was telling us that wen we git older we are going to studdy Gee-o-metry wich is the studdy of angles. & I to aid Pa wen I got hoam that our teecher sed wen we got older we wud studdy angles.

Yure teesher is rite? sed Pa. Ankels is a interesting-ing studdy, sed Pa. There is nothing moar trimmer than a trim ankel, sed Pa.

Bobbie sed angles, not ankels, sed Ma. He is not beeside hisself oaver any fool noshuns like old men, sed Ma.

I beg yure parding, Bobbie, sed Pa. I was thinking about sumthing important wen you was speeking sed Pa, & I dident heer you. Angles is one of the gratest studdies wich the human race has evver studdied, Bobbie, sed Pa. There is angles to everything, sed Pa, excep a jellyfish or maybe a doenut? sed Pa. There is angles to bizness & the professhuns, sed Pa, angles to bildings, angles to cars, angles to tabels & chares, & angles to spinnisters, sed Pa.

What is spinnisters? anythink like minnisters, I sed.

No, sed Pa, spinnisters is old gurls wich never went to the minnisters, sed Pa. It is sad to reflect on, sed Pa, life without luv, sed Pa, but singel life without luv is better than married life without luv, sed Pa, so spinnisters has the advantidge of sum married ladies wich dident pick out true & noabul men like what I am, sed Pa.

Why do kids have to studdy geometry? I sed. Will it help us to mak doe when we grow up?

You bet it will, sed Pa. The studdy of angles is a grate help to making doe, beekaus thare is a lot of angles to that gaim wich you wud hardly dreem of, sed Pa, until you git into the gaim & see for yourself. Thare is no walk of life, hardly, sed Pa, ware angles is not im-portant, excep maybe chorus girls & that isent a walk of life exackly, it is moar a hop of life, sed Pa.

Thare is angles to beeing a good lawyer wich the averidge man nevver dreems of until he gits his bill from the atturney, sed Pa. Thare is angles to beeing a docktor, sed Pa, such as knowing how to rite apre-skripshun, & who to rite it for these days, sed Pa.

Thare is angles to banking & angles to keeping house, angles to bizness & angles to art, angles to living & eeven angles to dying, sed Pa. Warevver we jurney in this here Vail of Teers, sed Pa, we are for evver bumping into them little sharp cornered things called angles.

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS.

A RARE COLLECTION ON BEAUTY HINTS FROM NEAR AND FAR. HOME RECIPES.

Getting Rid of Feminine Moustaches.

"Practical Suggestions."

To women who are annoyed by disfiguring downy hair growths a method of permanently eradicating the same will come as a piece of good news. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be used. Almost any chemist should be able to supply an ounce of this drug. The recommended treatment is designed not only to remove the disfiguring growth instantly, leaving no trace, but also to actually kill the hair roots without irritating the skin.

How to have Thick and Pretty Hair.

"Home Talents."

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only draw-back is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages, which retail at half-a-crown. However, as this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, it really works out very cheaply in the end.

Blackheads, Oily Pores, etc.

A unique new method instantly removes and corrects them.

The new sparkling face-bath treatment rids the skin of blackheads, oiliness and enlarged pores almost instantly. It is perfectly harmless, pleasant and immediately effective. All you have to do is to drop a stymol tablet, obtained from the chemists, in a glass of hot water, and after the resulting effervescence has subsided dab the affected portions of the face freely with the liquid. When you dry the face you will find that the blackheads come right off on the towel, the large pores contract and efface themselves and the greasiness is all gone, leaving the skin smooth, soft, and cool. This treatment should be repeated a few times at intervals of several days in order to make sure that the result shall be permanent.

Grey Hair Unnecessary.

A simple, old-fashioned home-made lotion that will restore the colour of youth.

One need not resort to the very questionable expedient of hair dye in order not to have grey hair. The grey hair can easily be changed back to a natural colour in a few days time merely by the application of a simple, old-fashioned and perfectly harmless home-made lotion. Procure from your chemist two ounces of tammalite concentrate and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this to the hair a few times with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing your grey hair gradually darkening to the desired shade. The lotion is pleasant, not sticky or greasy, and does not injure the hair in any way.

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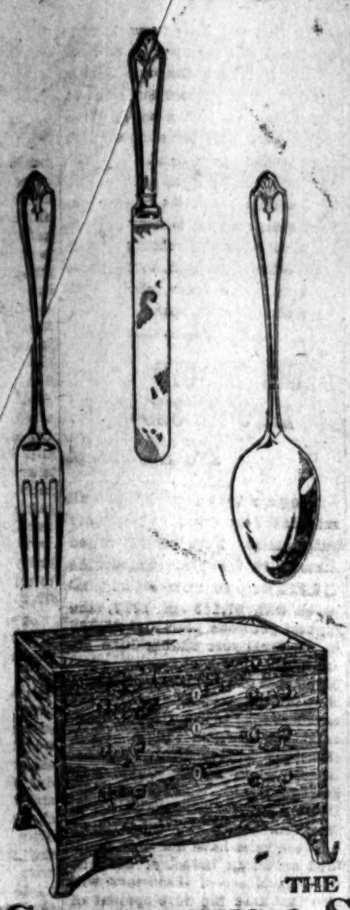

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1921

Advice For The Motorist

A Series Of Semi-Technical Articles Designed To Introduce The Automobilist To His Own Car

THE ELECTRIC STARTER

I wonder how many automobile drivers have actually met Mr. Electric Starter in a face to face introduction. I would lay a bet that the proportion is less than one in ten. Possibly you have thought of the starter as some hidden bunch of gears and wires which came with the car, and nothing more. Let us start all over now and become friends through a better knowledge of what that little starter does for you.

INTRODUCTION

Get out that hand crank which you have carried under the rear seat ever since you have owned the car. Spin over the engine about 25 times without a stop, and you will have shaken Mr. Starter by the hand in a friendly realisation of his powerful influence in the many trips he has taken with you.

After introduction comes friendship. Now get into your car and press down on that little starter button, and near Mr. Starter respond to your friendly request that he help you start your engine. He will turn that engine over about 300 to 400 times per minute for you.

CO-OPERATION

That is the key note of the success of many a business venture and all true friendship. What good is a friend if you can't do him a good turn, or go ask and receive a favor of some kind? If we did not need help we would not need any friends. The starter needs your help and you most certainly need his. The basis for co-operation is, therefore, complete and should be mutual.

When you twisted and turned and squirmed and panted and cussed and probably cussed in your effort to turn over that engine you were expending muscular energy. You were turning this muscular energy into mechanical energy. Mr. Starter also has a transformation to perform. He gets a supply of electrical energy from the battery and turns it into mechanical energy. It takes mechanical energy to start the engine turning in either case. The starter is just a little electric motor, the same as the one which runs the fan in your office. It receives its electric current from the storage battery, through the wires connected to it. The little brown plates of the battery find themselves all penned up in a jar with the very thing they want most, but separated from it by a wooden partition. This thing is the little gray plates. Both are hungry and know that they can have something to eat if they can in some way get in connection with each other. These plates have the power to change themselves into a powerful unseen agency of transmission of energy. They watch every chance, just like a penned up dog does, and at the first chance will change their soul into this unseen energy and go racing through the path provided between them.

This path is the wires from the positive terminal of the battery to the switch of the starter button, through the parts of the switch to the terminal on Mr. Starter and through the windings of the armature and fields, and finally back to the little gray plates, through the negative terminal of the battery. The brown plates have quite a supply of this unseen energy and will keep up the flow as long as the starter button is pressed down until the gray plates have absorbed their fill. When we press on the starter button, we simply complete this circuit between these brown and gray plates. Mr. Starter does not like this flow of unseen energy, and immediately proceeds to get rid of it in some way. He first tries to change it into heat and allow the wind to absorb it, but soon finds that he has more than he can handle this way, so he changes it into mechanical energy and gives it to us. All we have to do is to place Mr. Starter in the proper position and we can use this energy to turn the fly wheel.

To be able to change the unseen energy into mechanical energy Mr. Starter must cause something mechanical to move. He has a choice of moving either his field armature, and he tries to move both at once, and in opposite directions to each other. We can use this energy to a better advantage if just the armature turns so we fasten the field flames of Mr. Starter to the frame of the engine or car so that it can't turn and make him apply all his force to turning the armature.

WHY THE ARMATURE TURNS

While the unseen energy is flowing through the windings inside the starter, it comes to places where it is forced to go round and round, a certain point on the armature. This will set up a center of action which we call a pole. If the current flows around in the same direction as the hands of a clock turn, there will be a south pole produced at that center of action. If the flow is reversed the pole will be a north center of action. North poles like south poles vary much and they will try to get to each other even if they have to move the thing they are attached to. The windings and connections are so made that the current flows through the coils on the fields and armature in such a direction as to produce north poles on the face of the armature, facing south poles on the fields. The north pole on the armature is not directly in line with the south of the field, but just a little to the right or left of the line. They will both try to move toward each other, but as the field is held steady, the armature coil will move toward the field coil. Just as they seem ready to clasp each other in their arms, the commutator kills the center of action on the armature and produces another where the first one was before it moved. This one will try the same stunt and will also be killed before it can touch the south of the field. It is this process of switching which maintains the struggle of the coils to get to each other, and which keeps the armature turning. We use the effects of this turning by attaching a gear to the armature shaft, and letting it spend its effort in turning the fly wheel.

STARTS DISCONNECTS

It is easy enough to put a gear on the end of the armature shaft and have it mesh with the gear on the fly wheel, but what would happen to the poor little armature when the engine took up its work and turned that armature shaft, miles per hour? There are enough teeth on the fly wheel gear to allow the gear on the armature shaft to turn about 40 times while the fly wheel is making one turn. This makes it possible to use a very small motor as the leverage is great, and the speed of the armature may be very high, while that of the fly wheel is only a few hundred per minute. There are several ways in which to disengage the gears, but the most popular one is the Bendix Drive. This is a special shaft which is attached to the end of the armature shaft through a spring. It fits over the shaft. The outside of this extra shaft is threaded in large threads. The little gear is weighted on one side and is tapped with a thread which will fit those of the outside of the bendix shaft. When the started armature begins to turn, it will turn the bendix shaft, but the gear being weighted on one side will not get under way at once, and while it is hesitating the shaft will advance the gear along the threads and make it mesh with the gear on the fly wheel, when the latter will be turned.

When the engine takes up its work and the fly wheel is driven faster than the starter was turning it, the action will be reversed, and the little gear turned faster than the shaft is turning, which will drive the gear along its threaded shaft and unmesh it from the fly wheel. There are several similar systems. The Delco system uses an over running clutch. This is an arrangement of wedges which allow the ring gear on the outside of the assembly to turn in one direction without turning the shaft, but will be driven in the same direction by the shaft turning faster. A back fire will cause the little wedges to be broken in this clutch.

RUBBING IT IN ON A FRIEND

Sometimes drivers will not have their battery charged when it should be, and Mr. Starter cannot turn the heavy engine over. He must get rid of the current flowing through him, so he turns it all into heat and burns the insulation off the wires. Sometimes we may forget to retard the spark and allow the engine to turn the fly wheel in the opposite direction, and catch the little gear in mesh with the big gear of the fly wheel, with the result that the little gear cannot get away and will turn the armature so fast that all the wires will be thrown out of the armature slots, making rewinding necessary. There is a spring provided to take up the sudden strains when the little gear takes up its work. This spring sometimes gets broken by the kick back of an engine. All things such as dust and grease should be washed off the spiral to allow the little gear a clear track to run on. In some of the Autolite starters furnished on the Overland and Chevrolet cars, the starter armature shaft bearings are of an oilless type. If we try to be good to the starter and oil these bearings we will have to buy new ones as this thin oil will wash all the graphite out of the grooves. Do not take pity on the commutator and oil it, as it is properly oiled by the graphite in the brushes which ride on it. However, you will be doing the starter a good turn if you clean off the dirt from the commutator with a little fine sand paper. It doesn't like emery cloth, so don't use any. If the connection of the wires to the switch or starter become loose we must immediately tighten them again, because the energy flowing across this loose connection will have to work very hard and will set up a lot of heat which will burn the connections. We have seen starters connected to the battery through a set of wires which were not large enough to carry sufficient current, with the result that these wires got hot due to the little molecules of this unseen energy trying to flow through the small wire, and rubbing against each other with such force as to set up a high friction, which is always dissipated in heat.

AMERICAN AUTO EXPORTS SHOW BIG INCREASE

The year 1920 far surpassed all records for the export of passenger automobiles from the United States. In the first ten months 112,376 were sent abroad, as compared with 67,145 in 1919, the highest previous year, and 28,306 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the highest pre-war year. Shipments to all parts of the world showed remarkable gains, the numbers sent to the United Kingdom and British India being especially noteworthy. Canada, British South Africa, Cuba, New Zealand, Brazil, Sweden and the Dutch East Indies ranked next in the order named.

These sales have not only benefited American industry, but the widespread use of these cars will also facilitate the development of further trade in American automobiles, accessories and parts.

The number of passenger automobiles exported from the United States by countries of destination are shown below for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, for calendar year 1919, and for the first ten months of the calendar year 1920. Passenger automobiles were first shown separately in the trade returns for the fiscal year 1913, when 24,293 were exported. For previous years the totals for passenger and commercial automobiles combined were even less:

	*1914	†1919	†1920 (1st 10 mos.)
Belgium ..	244	1,623	2,224
Denmark .	263	2,519	1,025
France ...	1,427	866	487
Germany ..	1,411	—	24
Italy	342	26	249
Netherland	141	1,160	2,565
Norway ..	145	1,835	3,000
Russia in Europe .	926	17	17
Spain	83	1,458	2,964
Sweden ..	324	1,546	4,887
Switzerland	79	428	1,160
United Kingdom ...	7,019	6,089	18,154
Canada ..	4,377	8,826	7,369
Mexico ...	155	2,850	2,820
Cuba	297	2,887	5,286
Argentina .	940	2,202	3,372
Brazil	299	3,273	4,986
Chile	195	454	583
Colombia ..	79	253	823
Peru	36	599	1,051
Uruguay ..	183	1,844	3,287
China ...	144	1,158	1,304
British India ...	437	2,624	10,848
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	262	499	2,111
Dutch East Indies ..	290	1,820	3,439
JAPAN ..	96	2,805	1,739
Australia ..	3,099	3,905	2,087
New Zealand	1,065	2,959	5,099
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	614	2,381	2,580
British South Africa ..	1,618	3,019	5,510
British West Africa ..	32	357	524
Other countries ...	1,684	4,858	10,769
Total ..	28,306	67,145	112,376

*Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

†Calendar year.

BEATING THE DUTCH

American motor cars which sell in the United States for $5,000 bring $7,000 in Holland. The freight cost is only $200. Duty is low. There is, of course, a low value on Dutch exchange, but when the import duty of only 5 percent is taken into account it can be seen that the merchants who deal in American cars in Holland are profiteers in the highest sense of the word.

Fiat Trucks Pathfinders For Sahara Desert Run

Nowhere in the world can greater transportation difficulties be encountered than in the Sahara desert, and so great are the obstacles encountered that it is generally supposed this region is practically inaccessible to all wheeled vehicles. Some time ago the French Government decided to open an experimental aerial line of nearly two thousand miles in length from Alger to Tamanrasset, right across the Sahara desert, and the problem had to be faced of establishing petrol and supply depots along this route for the use of the planes. In reality this initial trip by car was the most important as well as the most difficult portion of the undertaking, for while the planes were capably of flying this distance, it would have been folly to have sent them away without preliminary organisation along the line of flight.

A convoy of 23 Fiat 1½ ton lorries was selected to make the journey into the desert, taking with them, among other supplies, one thousand gallons of petrol and three wireless telegraphy receiving stations. The vehicles were the well-known normal type used very extensively by the Allied Armies during the war, with open bodies and demountable tops, the only change of importance being the fitting of dual pneumatic tyres on the front, duplicating those on the rear wheels. This change was made in order to overcome the tendency of the lorries to bog in the sand, and to give better suspension over the rocky portions of the route.

The start was made from the suburbs of Alger, and the first stop of importance was made at Ougargla, 530 miles away. It was at this point that the last vestiges of civilisation were left behind and true desert conditions were encountered. At the best the road was only a camel truck, but frequently this disappeared entirely and the first motor caravan to successfully invade the Sahara had to travel over trackless sand alternating with rocky surfaces most destructive of tyres and mechanism.

The outward journey of 1,864 miles was accomplished without any mechanical incident, Tamanrasset being reached one month after starting out, and after establishing stations at Inifel, In-Salah and Hoggar. The return journey was made under similar conditions, but naturally with a reduced load. Before the Fiats undertook this trip, several unsuccessful attempts had been made with lorries of other makes, and it was because of these failures that considerable scepticism prevailed in official circles regarding the ability of any vehicles to accomplish a journey of this length and difficulty.

Not only did the entire convoy of 23 Fiats return to the starting point, but on coming back they picked up eleven lorries of other makes, which had been abandoned in the desert during previous attempts and towed them into Alger. The performance, while being to the credit of the vehicles undertaking it, shows the important role which motor lorries must play in opening up aerial routes across trackless country.

Germans Plan Steel-Surfaced Motor Course

Because the management of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway company would not permit German cars to be entered in the last race, and at the time intimated that they would not be received until they are accepted in other lines of sport, seems to have spurred the Teutons to build their own race course and play by themselves in their own back yard.

Whether German motor car builders will attempt to enter cars in the coming 500 mile international sweepstakes race for a purse of $50,000 cash on May 30 over the bricks of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway is not known.

The Germans are contemplating a five mile steel surfaced course near Hanover. This will be an innovation in speedways if the plan is carried out, for there never has been a track surfaced with steel. Most specially constructed speedways are wood.

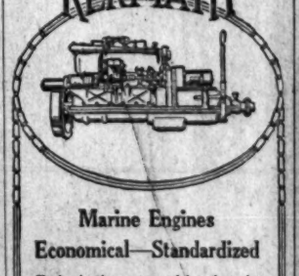
Small Motor In Speed Test Points Way To The Future

That small motor will be the real automobile motor of the future is clearly indicated by the results of the Thanksgiving day race on the Beverly Hills speedway at Los Angeles.

Driving a car powered by a motor with only 183 cubic inches of piston displacement, practically identical in size with the Hupmobile motor, Searles pounded around the Beverly bowl at a rate of 103.2 miles an hour for 200 laps—250 miles. The significance of this figure is that it represents exactly the same speed attained by Jimmy Murphy in the opening race on the new Los Angeles course, but with a car with almost twice as much piston displacement area.

From the standpoint of the automobile engineers and designers whose business it is to profit by the experiences of the racers with various kinds of cars and motors, this accomplishment is the outstanding feature of the whole racing season. It means that in the brief space of six months—for the 183-inch cars made their debut on May 31 at Indianapolis—the smaller motors have been perfected to the point where they can equal records that were declared to be truly wonderful even for the bigger cars no later than this spring."

KERMATH



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4 to 40 H.P. 4 cylinder, 4 cycle Engines only.

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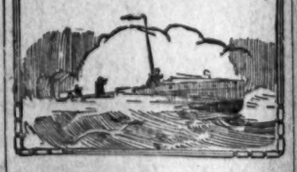

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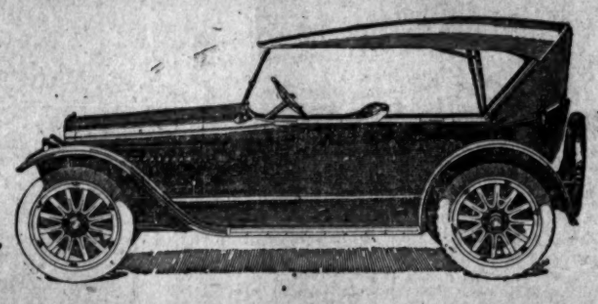

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YOU CAN'T KILL U. S. BUSINESS, SAYS ERSKINE

Striking Message Of Sane Optimism Is Given By Studebaker Head

INDUSTRY IS RECOVERING

Those In Automobile Line Have Confidence In Future Of Production

BY A. R. ERSKINE
President Studebaker Corporation

American business has been under a major operation, but is now off the operating table and back in the convalescent ward. In the language of the street, it was "some operation," and in the language of the doctors, the operation was pronounced "a success," even though the patient lived. With curtailment of credit, enforced liquidation, falling prices and suspended demand, it was indeed a sick patient for six months, but you cannot kill American business, which is big enough to change economic conditions when backed with the natural resources of this marvelously endowed country.

With our great crops, unlimited mineral resources, big merchant marine, and 100,000,000 intelligent, ingenious people, America can and should be prosperous in spite of world conditions. Everybody was plunging and reckless the year and a half following the end of the war, and we were due for a tumble, but now that we have had it, business can settle down and prosper on the lower and healthier level of values that have been established by liquidation. Enforced liquidation and speculation have, in many cases, driven prices below values and costs of production. When such extremes are reached, prices rebound and confidence slowly returns.

What we need is a stabilisation of prices at valuation levels, especially for farm products, which already are below cost of production, and a return of confidence which will bring buyers back into the market. Speaking generally, prices of raw materials are liquidated to a valuation basis, but retail prices for some goods are yet too high. This latter situation will undoubtedly be cleared up before the winter is over, and with the return of spring and sunshine people will have more "pep" and enthusiasm.

Our feeling of blues is to a large degree psychological. American business cannot be kept down, and will rebound to big volume with surprising recovery. The idea of from two to five years of continued depression besetting this country is dangerous to foster, repugnant and impossible, because American industry and the spirit of American business will not permit it. The gigantic industries of America, marvelous in their ingenuity, ability and extent, are the workshops of the world, supplying not only our domestic requirements of practically all manufactured goods, but those of the world at large to a degree and extent which no other industrial nation ever before achieved, or can achieve against our competition, because of our vastly greater size.

This statement of fact is not made boastfully or in derogation of the industries of other nations, but simply to refute skeptical statements of extended depression. True, the derangement in foreign exchanges, with the depreciation of foreign currencies, is an obstacle to American exports that hampers their fullest development, but a tremendous export trade will be done in spite of this situation. I am therefore confident of the future prosperity of American business and, consequently, of the American people.

Speaking broadly, the automobile business will recover as quickly as any and remain, as heretofore, a conspicuous figure in American industry. Anybody who thinks the automobile business has been undermined is badly mistaken. It is the third largest of our industries, and will grow instead of lessen in importance. The strong companies of the industry, with adequate plants and capital and good products, will grow and increase their business.

Coyote Chasing Favorite Outdoor Sport In North

Coyote chasing is rapidly becoming a favorite outdoor sport with a number of automobile owners in the northwest country. Several letters, telling of the chase and subsequent extinction of the prairie wolf, have been received here by the Dodge, Brothers dealers here and one recently received gives further indication of the growing popularity of this unique diversion.

While touring in a car with his brother and sister-in-law eighteen miles east of his home, E. A. Grant of Barons, Alta, jumped a prairie wolf, which was the beginning of a five-mile chase that ended in the death of the animal.

Grant's letter reads, in part:

"My brother said to me, 'Why dont' you catch him?'

"I replied, 'All right, we'll give him a little work out.'

"We turned the car after Mr. Wolf and for the first two miles everything went beautifully with him—except that his tongue was hanging out and he seemed a trifle warm.

"The next three miles I ran over him four times. The last time fixed him. All he needed was a knock on the head which my brother gave him with the engine crank."

It is significant that this car, which was driven five miles cross country, cutting, turning and twisting after a fleeing coyote, had been driven 13,000 miles without a single replacement or repair.

STEERING GEAR INSPECTION

If there is one inspection that the motor truck operator should insist on having made more than another it is that with relations to the steering gear. The steering apparatus should be gone over every single day. The entire system should be tested, and any slack that has developed should be carefully taken up.

APPEARANCE RENOVATED

One of the things necessary to keep up the appearance of the motor car is a constant touching up of such parts as lamps, windshield, frame, etc., where black enamel is used. Scratches and slight chipping off of the enamel on those is bound to come and is very unsightly. Enamel paints may now be secured that do their work with one application with a brush and with no rubbing.

Trade-In Value Must Be High, Says Ned Jordan

Price Of Car, Plus Cost Of Upkeep, And Depreciation Is New Formula

BY EDWARD S. JORDAN
(President Jordan Motor Car Co.)

Survival in the motor industry depends upon the ability of the manufacturer and the dealer to so successfully serve the owner as to attain a high secondhand value for his car.

Those manufacturers who can sell their cars in sufficient quantities, back up their owners with the type of service required and put into the car that which makes it a good investment—these are the ones who will survive by maintaining a high used value on the owner's car.

Motorists long experienced in the purchase of cars gradually have come to appreciate that the first price on a car is only part of the purchase price. Every one knows that, sooner or later, the time comes when a new car will be desirable and the old car must be traded in or sold. When this time comes the actual price of the car is revealed.

The formula for future buying will be the price of the car, plus the cost of upkeep, plus the depreciation when the time comes to sell.

Those manufacturers who realise this are unanimous in their endeavor to build behind their cars the highest possible resale value.

In the last few months a remarkable condition has developed in the automobile industry. Many have cried "Wolf" and have been loud in their claims that the industry has at last reached the saturation point.

Yet 9,000,000 car owners continue to drive their cars. Nine million automobiles are wearing out. No one has bought a horse. No one has entertained for a minute replacing his car with any other means of transportation. Yet those with stunted vision cry that the motor industry has reached the end of its rope.

Last September, when Ford saw fit to cut the price of his car, buying suddenly ceased. The need and desire for transportation by motor car, however, did not stop. Every one immediately felt that further reduction on all cars was imminent. The history of buying repeated itself.

Today the motor industry faces a future as bright and as big as ever seen in the past. A new appreciation of motor car value has developed. The old idea that purchase price was the last price passed out with 1920.

Never again will the public buy motor cars with the same attitude of mind that they buy shoes, clothing and food. Hereafter buying will be done toward the day when the car will be traded in again against a new car.

The Raleigh Cycle

The evolution of the everyday bicycle, is an interesting one. When one considers the degree of perfection to which the modern bicycle has been brought, it is hard to realise that its presence covers no more than thirty odd years; its immediate forebear, the high bicycle, dates back but another twenty years.

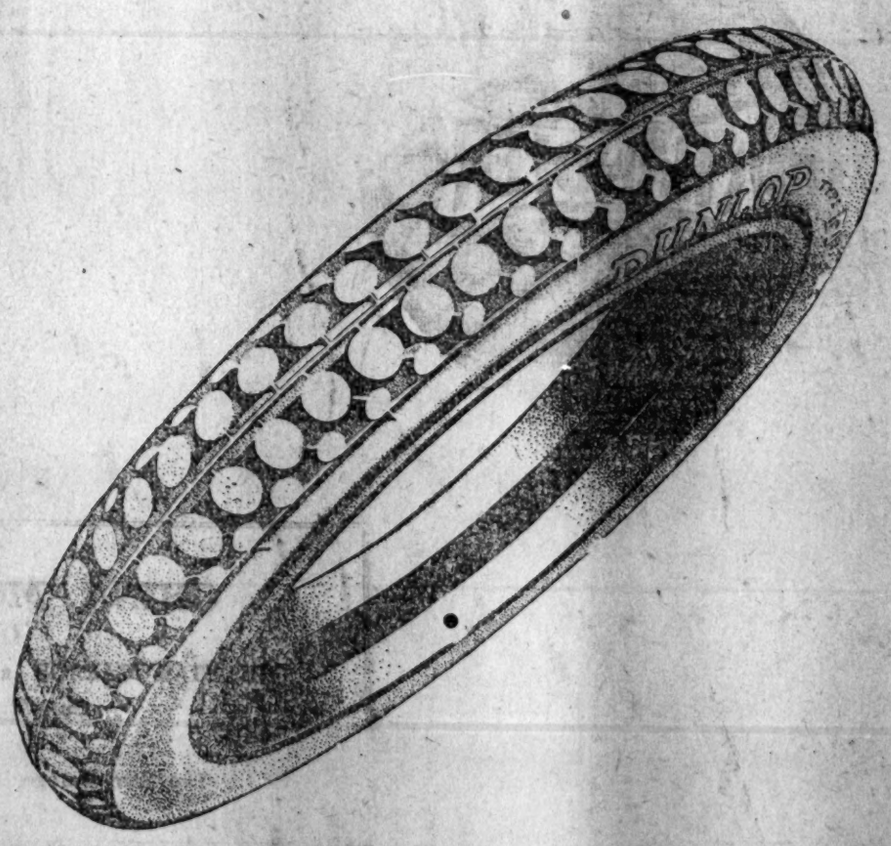
This would bring us to the days of the Michaux "bone-shaker," whose first ancestor, the "hobby horse" has as its cousin the present day scooter, so popular with the kiddies. From the "bone-shaker" undoubtedly emanated the modern bicycles, among which are to be found such masterpieces as the machines manufactured and sold the world over by The Raleigh Cycle Co. of Nottingham, England.

The popularity of these machines is evident by the fact that the catalogue is printed in four languages. Glancing over the prices quoted, one cannot help realising that with a fair exchange rate, a handsome, neat and serviceable bicycle can be procured at an exceptionally reasonable cost. The Raleigh Co. are to be complimented on the excellence and popularity of their product.

The Adventures of Gasoline Gus and Koo, the Courteous Coolie ❀ *By Castlefield*

DUNLOP

THE NEW MAGNUM



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RUN SENSATION TO MEMBERS OF AUTO INDUSTRY

29 Hours, 16 Minutes Record Achieved By Enclosed Car On 751-Mile Journey

BUCKS SNOW AND RAIN

Claude McGee And Roy Skinner Are Drivers Responsible For Buick Triumph

The amazing record of 29 hours 16 minutes made by a new 1921 Buick coupe in covering the 751 miles from San Francisco to Portland has furnished motorists of the Pacific Coast one of the big sensations of a year. Those who have toured the route within the last few months particularly appreciate the achievement for the road difficulties are sufficient to test a car to the extreme.

The car still bearing its coating of mud and evidences of the hard trip through which it so speedily and successfully passed, was placed in the Buick exhibit of the Howard Automobile Company at the Portland show and it was one of the foremost attractions. Afternoon and night the crowds were jammed about the car, eager to hear the story of the wild drive made by Claude A. McGee and Roy E. Skinner, who fought snow, mud and ice without rest for 29 hours and 16 minutes.

THIRTY-NINE MINUTES LOST

An analysis of the time, as checked by the Western Union, under the direction of James G. Decatur of San Francisco, shows that the elapsed time from Sausalito to the Howard Automobile Company's salesrooms at Twelfth and Alder streets in Portland was 28 hours and 37 minutes. The 39 additional minutes were consumed in crossing the bay from the Ferry building to Sausalito and waiting at the end of the long line of automobiles to "disembark."

The record-breaking coupe was checked out at 4:22 p.m. from the Ferry building by Leon J. Pinkson, automobile editor of The Chronicle; Frank S. Herman, automobile editor of the Call, and George S. Daniels, automobile editor of the Bulletin. Checkers, with Western Union timers, were awaiting the Buick in Portland, and watches were snapped the moment the wheels stopped rolling.

A quick computation of the elapsed time showed that the schedule of the Southern Pacific's fastest train, the Shasta Limited, had been beaten by 44 minutes, despite the condition of the unpaved portion of the roads.

The latest record set by the Buick cuts more than ten hours off of the mark made in 1914, when McGee, driving a Buick touring car, covered the distance in 39 hours 25 minutes. Making the new mark even the more amazing is the fact that it was made with an enclosed car, the first time that such a daring run ever has been attempted with this type of car.

But Buick speed, power and stamina seem to be built into every inclosed car as well as the open models, for this record-breaking coupe was taken out of the regular stock of the Howard Automobile Company in San Francisco and sent on its difficult trip with no other preparations than a thorough oiling and the installation of two additional spotlights to assist McGee and Skinner in driving on the slippery roads through the night. When the car arrived in Portland it had a perfect mechanical score, not a moment's trouble having developed.

EXTREME TEST SHOWN

Some idea of the extreme test to which the car was put was found in the telegram of McGee to Charles S. Howard.

"We believe our Buick coupe was the only car up Smith's hill, north of Grant's pass, under own power, in the last thirty days. Oregon Highway Commission has man and team stationed there to help machines over," McGee's telegram said. "The other places where we found very bad road conditions were in the vicinity of Dunsmuir and Gazelle in California."

The coupe covered 394 miles the first night. Red Bluff, at the end of the 200 miles of paving on the California portion of the trip, was left at 11:50, or just six hours and forty-nine minutes after pulling away from the Sausalito ferry. McGee and Skinner were very cautious when traveling the highway where there were other machines and slow speed was the order through all of the towns and where cars might be met abruptly on narrow, winding mountain roads.

CONSISTENCY OF BUICK

The consistency of the Buick was shown in the next stretch over the rolling hills to Redding. From Redding, where the coupe entered the Sacramento river canyon, the drivers found the roads steeper and sharper on the turns, but Dunsmuir, lying at the bottom of the canyon, was reached at 3:43 a.m., within two minutes of the schedule mapped out by McGee and Skinner before their start.

From Dunsmuir, the Buick began climbing over the west slope of Mt. Shasta. The night was bitter cold and the moisture at places had formed treacherous ice. Deep ruts and frozen mud were found near Weed and Sisson. Another trying place was encountered when the Buick detoured through Grenada. Nearing Yreka road conditions improved.

Then followed twenty-six fast miles over the macadam to the Oregon line, and dawn found the Buick skimming the pavement of the Oregon State highway as it would through the Siskiyous. Grant's pass, 63 miles from the State line, was negotiated in nifty fashion and then came the deep going of Smith hill, with the Buick crew declining the kind proffers of aid from the team which has been hauling cars over the sticky grade now for 30 days. Only 28 miles of the 157 between Grant's pass and Eugene were paved, but the Buick plowed through without a stop, despite five detours around highway work.

Fifteen miles north of Eugene the West Side highway was taken to Albany, 33 miles, and then return to the Pacific highway carried the coupe to Salem, 25 miles, over good roads divided between pavement and macadam. Then came the final dash into Portland, 53 miles over pavement, with a new record to cheer the drivers, who were on the verge of exhaustion after their terrific grind.

"We chose the winter going and the Buick coupe to show what could be done," said McGee in Portland. "Inclosed cars usually are not used for record trips, especially over mountain ranges and through mud. But we knew that we could do with the coupe what could be done with any other Buick model, for they are alike in their ability to get there and stay together.

"Those who have made the trip often in former years are strong in their praise of the State Highway Commissions of California and Oregon for the magnificent highway systems they are building. What was once a terrible drive soon will be one of the most pleasant and scenic trips in the world when the unpaved stretches are linked up."

A Yank, A Jap And A Chinese; A Cop A Smash And—?

San Francisco, March 1.—"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

But when an American soldier in a Buick, meets three Japanese in a Ford, with a Chinese driving a vegetable wagon as the innocent cause of it all—and a traffic cop gets in action——

STOP-LOOK-AND LISTEN

Attempting to dodge the Chinese when he turned suddenly to the left, the soldier collided with a Ford occupied by three Japanese, two of whom were bounced out of their seats in an unceremonious fashion. The motorcycle policeman who arrived to investigate the mix-up took his stand in the middle of the street at the intersection of Beretania and Victoria.

He gesticulated so vigorously in his quest for information that 50 or more automobile drivers thought he was instituting some new system of traffic regulation, so they checked their machine to find out what the cop wanted them to do.

Beretania street was blocked for a block in both directions, while the cause of it all, the Chinese, rambled right along in his horse-drawn cart.

EASTERN TIRE MEN GETTING READY TO STGAE BIG DRIVE

Down With Square Curbs, And Like Slogans Will Be Adopted Here

In the Eastern U.S. tire men are getting ready to inaugurate a regular campaign which will have for its slogans, "Down with the square curbs" and "A square deal for tires," according to word received here by the Central Garage Firestone tire distributors.

Whether the campaign will be launched in real earnest depends, it is said, on how municipal executives here dispose of a proposition to remodel downtown curbs in a manner that will not only result in the saving of an incalculable amount in tires, but will also contribute in a large measure towards cleaner streets.

Motorists do not have to be told how sharp curbs can ruin a tire, as most every one who drives a car has had experience along this line at some time or another. No matter how much care is exercised in drawing up to a curb a motorist will at times run too close.

What happens when a tire is scraped against the curb which would not occur if curbs were of concrete and curved instead of straight is that the comparatively thin layers of rubber applied to protect the fabric is rubbed off, and when this wear occurs, the fabric being exposed to water, mud and oil, will give way more quickly.

In The MOTOR WORLD

Traffic policemen in Minneapolis have declared war on dirty motor car license tags. As fast as drivers with dirty tags are picked up they are escorted to a park where washtubs and scrub brushes are available. They are then told to get busy and clean up. If they obey orders, all well and good, but if they don't arrests are made.

In Nebraska there in a motor truck company operating between Council Bluffs and Omaha which might well be called the Live Stock Express. In ten months, 18,498 head of cattle, 158,019 hogs and 37,130 sheep were carried in trucks between the two cities. Better service was given than could be obtained from the railroads; the difference in cost was slight.

Having the "right-of-way" does not relieve a motorist from the responsibility of exercising vigilance while driving. He should remember that another motorist, coming down a side street, may have the same idea and that it will be too late to argue with him after the accident occurs. Cemeteries contain many graves where motorists with the "right-of-way" lie buried.

England now has a "poor man's" car. It costs $350, slightly less than the price of America's flivver. The machine has ample room for two adults and can make 45 miles an hour. The design is original, the motor being directly over the rear wheels. Reports say the demand for the new car is greater than the supply.

You like to juggle with large figures so here's some more good ones. During 1919, the refinery production of gasoline and naptha totaled 3,957,857,097 gallons. If all this were moved in standard tank cars of 8,000 gallons capacity, a train 3,500 miles would be formed. At an average price of 18 cents per gallon, this gas was worth $712,414,377.46.

In Japan there are two classes of chauffeurs—those who can back their automobiles and those who can't. The non-backers have first or "half" licenses while the driver who has learned to go backwards gets a "final" license and becomes a full-fledged No. 1 chauffeur. Those who hold these final licenses are envied by all other drivers who have not mastered the mystery of the reverse gear.

Now that women have gained the right to vote, the "Vote for Suffrage" banners which used to take a prominent part in parades, have been supplanted by "Vote for Good Roads." Women are proving to be the most enthusiastic advocates for highway improvements. As a result of their wholehearted support, good roads band issue passed in several states this fall in spite of stiff opposition from the "unprogressive class."

Good roads, the rapid development of the automotive industry, and "She America First" brought 79,777 tourists to the Yellowstone National Park last summer, 20,000 more than ever visited the park before in one season. Altogether, 13,586 automobiles and motor-cycles entered the park, 3,000 more than in 1919.

Cajene Mori, son of the chief of the Yaqui Indians, age long enemy of the Mexican Government, is now studying advanced farming methods in the Louisiana State University. After completing a short course, Mori intends to buy a small fleet of tractors and take them back to Mexico for his people.

SERVICE COST IS LOW

The distributor in North Carolina got into touch with hundreds of Dort owners and interviewed them as to service costs. He found that the average is 84 cts. a month, $10 a year, and the roads there are nothing to brag about.

GOATS' GOATS GOT BY WALTER EKLUND WITH DODGE AUTO

Sturdy Roadster Demonstrates 'Sure-Footedness' In Trip Up Waimea Canyon

"Sure-footed as a goat" has long been a familiar simile.

And another, newer truism is: To hunt goats effectively, go where the goats go.

And the Dodge does it!

Walter Eklund, who represents the American-Hawaiian Motors Company on Hawaii, arrived in San Francisco with an interesting tale of the efficiency of the Dodge cars operating on the treacherous mountain roads of the Waimea canyon, Kauali.

On a recent goat-hunting expedition Eklund started out in his Dodge roadster, carrying four passengers, and another car carried four more of the party. After traveling about three or four miles up the canyon, the other car boiled out about five gallons of water, Eklund says, making it necessary for the Dodge to carry all eight people for seven miles over rough, steep roads. When the end of the journey was reached the Dodge had consumed just a quart of water and was not boiling, Eklund says.

That the Dodge performance in this case was not an unusual occurrence is evidenced by the fact that the Waimea stables uses Dodges exclusively in frequent trips conveying tourists up the canyon.

LUBRICATION HINT

Trouble is often experienced with over-lubrication of the front cylinder of the Ford car, the oil forcing its way past the piston rings and causing excessive carbon. This is caused by the connecting rod of the front cylinder dipping too deeply into the oil. A cure is suggested as follows: Level up the crankcase by raising and blocking up the front end of the motor. This is accomplished by placing a pad under the crankcase front frame bearing. If there is a decided pitch to the crankcase it may be necessary to use a clock that will require longer spring clips. The alignment of the motor will not be affected.

EASY TO SEE THEM ALL

All dash instrument dials on the La-Fayette are grouped under a single glass, well illuminated and directly under the driver's eye.

TRIUMPH

AN easy yet reliable means of transit is always afforded the rider of a Triumph Motor Cycle.

With these famous machines it is possible to go anywhere at any time—a perfectly safe and reliable method of travel.

MOTOR OR CYCLE CATALOGUE FREE.

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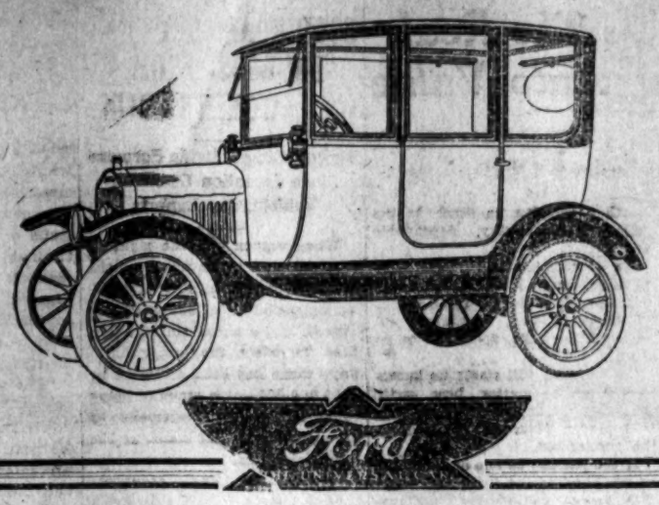

Comfort and elegance in winter motoring. In town and country here is the ideal every-day-in-the-year car for the use of the family.

Not only is it a car of extraordinary smartness and distinction, but it is the same Ford—"The Universal Car"—which more than 4,500,000 owners have found to be the most reliable, the most serviceable, practical and economical car.

The Ford Sedan is Ford Elegance builded upon Ford Quality.

Ford Sedan Tls. 1,800: Ford Coupelet Tls. 1,675
Ford Touring Tls. 1,170: Ford Runabout Tls. 1,090
Ford Truck Tls. 1,135

All equipped with electric lights and self-starters, except the truck.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Dependability Is The Real Standard Of Auto Value

Automobile Is Useful Only In The Degree That It Keeps Eternally At Its Business Of Running

BY R. H. COLLINS
(President and General Manager Cadillac Motor Car Company)

Ever since automobiles first became practical, there has been a constant search for a criterion of motor car value, a sound and clearly defined principle upon which to judge a motor car as an investment.

To this day, the question most frequently asked regarding automobiles is—"How can I tell a good automobile?"

The answers that have been given, and are still given are almost as numerous as the inquiries.

Some say the gauge of an automobile's goodness or desirability is its appearance; others its economy; still others, its list of specifications, its special mechanical features, the quality of its materials, the accuracy of its workmanship, its engineering excellences, its speed, its hill-climbing ability, its responsiveness, its quietness, its flexibility, and so on.

No one will gainsay the importance of a single one of these elements, but the fact remains that they are simply elements, and the automobile chosen solely because it excels in one of these points, will surely fail to render the all-round satisfaction that a man has a right to expect from the car.

An automobile that has only its beautiful appearance to recommend it belongs in a show window to be admired. Its beauty will not carry its owner an inch of the way toward home if it is stalled at the bottom of a steep hill, or mired in the mud, or will not start.

And of what earthy use is the most remarkable economy of gasoline if the car will not perform the tasks its owner asks of it?

Again, the man who is constantly having trouble with his car and is often deprived of its use can derive very slight consolation from the thought that it is equipped with the eleverest and most ingenious mechanical devices.

Engineering excellences do not atone for riding discomforts and other drawbacks. Speed is not an unmixed blessing if it is only had at the cost of constant tinkering and nursing and coaxing. Ability to climb hills loses much of its zest if there is always a doubt whether the car will start when it is needed.

No one of these can possibly be the criterion which the public has been seeking. They are only a few causes that must be combined with many others to produce a sense of satisfaction. They are only a few elements that must be properly coordinated with many others to make up the one quality of an automobile that can unhesitatingly be named as the real criterion of value or desirability.

And that qualty is dependability.

It can be stated as a truism that an automobile is valuable only to the degree that it is dependable.

In that respect a motor car is exactly like a servant or other employe. No amount of brilliance in a single phase of his work can ever make the undependable servant worth a fraction as much as the reliable, trustworthy, dependable one.

An automobile is dependable when its owner knows that he can rely upon it to do the same things in the same way, whenever and wherever he calls upon it to do them.

He knows it will start; he knows it will go no matter how swift the going; he knows it will respond with a rush when he presses down the accelerator.

If the journey be one of ten miles or ten hundred, he can count upon this same unchanging, uniform performance from the joyous start to the fresh, fine finish. Every mile of those ten, or ten hundred, or ten thousand, he is serenely sure of the same sense of ease and security. He drives his car into the garage at night, knowing it will meet him with the same splendid readiness in the morning.

AS REGULAR AS A TRAIN

One characteristic that charms the owner of a dependable automobile is the train-like regularity with which it can be depended upon to keep up with a pre-arranged schedule, on short or long distance tours.

Arrival at destination at a specified time is almost entirely and exclusively a matter of the speed at which the owner cares to drive.

It will reel off the miles with clocklike certainty, with the same never-varying, smooth steadiness, at any rate he chooses, from the lowest to the highest.

It will keep on doing this, not merely hour after hour, but day after day, and if need be, week after week.

It will do it without balking or flinching, arriving at its destination the same cool, quiet, unflustered and unflurried car as when it started.

Nothing can ever take the place of this quality of dependability as a test of an automobile's value.

And there is no better way of discovering which car possesses this quality to a marked degree than by watching and asking, to paraphrase the old Biblical injunction.

Observe the cars on the city streets and the country roads. Notice the car that is always running, and never pulled up at the curb or along the side of the road while its owner tinkers with its mechanism. Notice the car that starts promptly when the owner wants it to start, and stops just as surely when he wants it to stop. Go into the garages and repair shops and learn what car gives the least trouble to its owners.

Above all, inquire of your neighbors and friends regarding their cars, emphasising always this quality of dependability.

Your search is sure to bring you to the automobile whose makers have insisted on dependability first, last and most of all; whose engineers have drafted dependability into the design, and whose craftsmen have incorporated dependability into every minute part of the chassis.

GOOD ROADS GET BIG BOOST FROM WOMEN'S VOTIN

Biggest Single Stride Forward Since Invention Of Motor Vehicle, Say Experts

When women won the right to vote the good roads forces of the United States received "en bloc" its biggest army of supporters in history. Since equal suffrage has been in effect the better highways cause has been enriched by $356,000,000—this amount being voted for road improvement by the electors of eight states at the recent elections.

The travel and transport bureau of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company believes that "votes for women" is the biggest single forward-stride for highway building since the advent of the motor vehicle. It points out that highway bond issues carried by large majorities in most of the states and that in the various state campaigns women took active and aggressive parts.

The issues carried were: Minnesota, $100,000,000; Missouri, $60,000,000; West Virginia, $50,000,000; Colorado, $5,000,000; Idaho, $2,000,000; Virginia, $50,000,000; New Jersey, $29,000,000, and Kansas, $60,000,000.

This sum—$356,000,000—added to the $650,487,000 already available in federal aid appropriations and state and county tax funds and bond issues, makes a grand total of $1,006,487,000 now available for good roads construction in the United States.

"Reports from various sections throughout the United States show that women voters in general lined up on the side of highway improvement," says the Goodrich Bureau. "For example, in St. Louis just before the close of the campaign to 'Lift Missouri Out of the Mud' the women of the city made a big final public demonstration in support of the bond issue.

"That women are real good roads enthusiasts is attested by the fact that they will not confine their activity to pre-campaign times. In Pennsylvania the state federation of women's clubs and other women's organisations, numbering thousands of the most influential and public-spirited women in the state, have organised to deal with highway commissioners of every county individually. Moreover they have pledged their support to good roads bond issues.

"It is entirely natural that women should be interested in good roads. Women are vitally interested in measures such as centralised rural schools, healthful motorised recreation in the open air, and transportation of foodstuffs to market, all of which are attainable only through adequate highway systems. Women may be counted on to heartily support any move where the welfare of their community, their state or their country is in the balance.

"The good roads forces of the United States have been swelling slowly, gradually and surely for the past 100 years. At first the advocates for better highways were few and far between and were considered by their fellowmen as fanatics and cranks. Since the advent of the automobile, good roads enthusiasts have multiplied more than during any other period in American history. Unquestionably the next most powerful step was when women were given the right to vote for good roads."

WHAT OF 1930?

"In 1914 there was one automobile for every 56 persons in the United States," says C. J. Nephler, general sales manager for the Oakland Motor Car Company. "In 1919 there was one car for every 14 persons. At this rate 1924 will produce a ratio of one car to every 3.5 persons. What of 1930?"

DON'T BLAME THE PLUG

What is the proper spark plug gap? "Approximately .025 of an inch," says the maker of AC spark plugs. "The well worn thin dime is still a good gauge. But make certain that all gaps are equal in your engine and don't always blame the gap. The insulator, if made of inferior, porous porcelain, may have absorbed oil and carbon until it is a conductor."

ON AVE. ED. VII

Remember, any fool can run a vehicle fast, and bear in mind that you have no schedule to make, especially when out on a pleasure ride. Use your common sense and you will not have a wrecked machine, crippled friends or family, and after the ride you will feel better, as your nerves will not be jarred by hairbreadth rubs with eternity.

BUY SERVICE TOO WHEN YOU BUY TYRES

Do not be content to buy just a tyre even though you think you are getting a "BARGAIN" buy service, too, and the longer mileage, the greater satisfaction, and the actually lower cost you will experience will show you real tyre performance and economy. We are ready to demonstrate this to you.

Every Pennsylvania Tyre we sell is backed not only by the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, but also by our own interested service which detects tyre injuries before they reduce tyre mileage.

You will find in that combination the utmost tyre performance at the lowest final cost.

Buy Pennsylvanias next time you need tyres.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

P. W. GIOVANNINI,
Manager, Tyre Dept.

Do you buy your tyres where you get the best service?
OR
Does your chauffeur buy your tyres where he gets the most cumshaw?

GEAR IMPROVEMENT IS SLOW TO BEGIN ALTHOUGH NEEDED

The war has brought us a number of improvements in the mechanism of the car. That is to say, under the stern lash of military needs many weaknesses were discovered and remedies which, in the ordinary course of events, would have taken years to bring out. Not all these innovations have yet actually made their appearances, but the coming national shows will undoubtedly place most of them on public view.

Whatever else the war may bring us, it is devoutly to be hoped that some improvement in present types of transmissions or gearsets may result. Engineers are unanimously agreed that the gearset is far the most backward of all the mechanical units that go to make up the modern motor car chassis. And we may reasonably hope that some improvement in transmission design is imminent so that it will be of interest to examine the present types of this mechanical units in detail.

PURPOSE OF GEARS

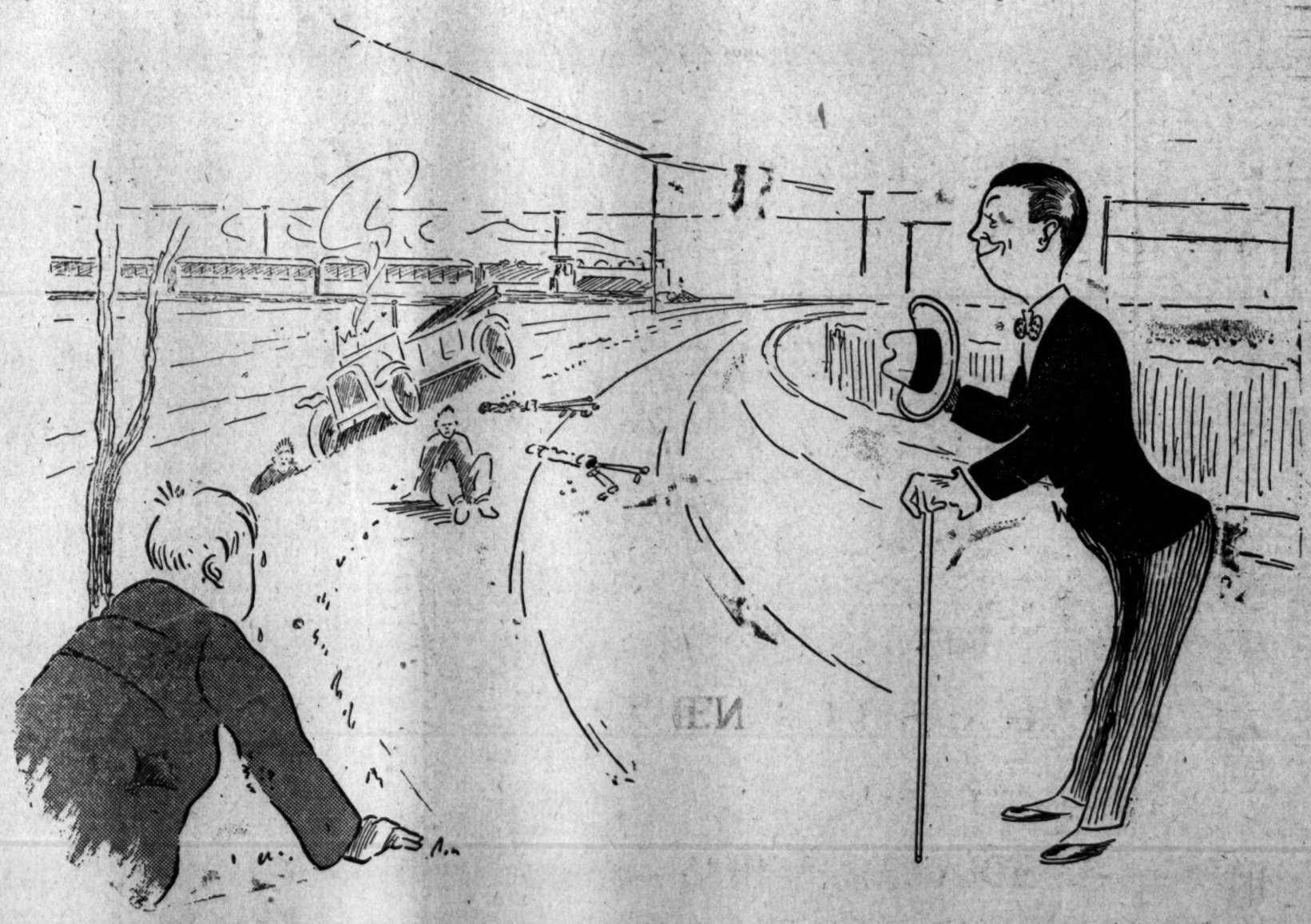
The function of the transmission or gearset is to change the tractive effort at the rear wheels in proportion to the effort needed. By its means the rear wheels are permitted to run slowly while the engine is running fast, etc. In general, this control over the tractive effort is obtained by meshing gears of various sizes. In operation power is generated by the engine, passes back through the clutch, which delivers it to a shaft, which is part of the transmission unit. On this shaft are a certain number of gears which may be shifted into and out of engagement with other gears, mounted on another shaft known mechanically as a countershaft. These gears on the countershaft have varying numbers of teeth, a condition which produces the changes in tractive effort.

TWO-SPEED DEVICES

The mechanical unit that we have just described is known as the sliding selective yearset, and while it serves its purpose fairly well it uses a tremendous expenditure of effort to accomplish what is comparatively a small effect. We need a device which shall perform this service in a simpler and easier way, without the constant danger of breakage and injury that exists with the present type.

While the sliding selective gear set is the prominent type today, there are other forms in use. The next most important is the planetary gearset, used in the Ford car, which, in point of mere numbers, makes the type important. The planetary gearset consists of a group of spur gears, always in mesh with a central or master gear. This master gear is known as the sun gear and the spur gear as planetary gears, from a resemblance of the set to the operations of the solar system. In operation the gears are forced to revolve on each other, this action being induced by stopping the movement of the parts supporting the gears, which is accomplished by means of a sort of brake. When the gearset is in high it revolves as a unit, giving a remarkably efficient action. One of the drawbacks to the planetary gearset is the fact that it can only be constructed for two speeds, as the adding of other speeds adds so much complication that engineers are loath to employ the type. The Ford car, it is scarcely necessary to remind the reader, has but two forward speeds. Still when it is well constructed the planetary gearset serves its end with a reasonable degree of efficiency.

In the truck field we find a third type of gearset, known as the constant mesh type. This variety of transmission has not come into the passenger car field as yet and so is of no interest to us for the present consideration.



What about an XS Policy?